BELMONT POLICE DEPARTMENT

FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM



FIELD TRAINING MANUAL

Recruit Officer _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	5
Introduction to Program	6
Duties and Responsibilities	
Chain of Command	12
Evaluation Process	13
Program Re-organization	14
Evaluations	15
Termination Procedure	29
Lesson Planning	30
Phase Training	31
Job Task Elements	33
Performance Dimensions	35
Evaluation Forms / forms	37
Phase II FTO log	
Officer Survival	
Report Writing Skills Mastery Checklist	
FTO Completion Record	
Recruit Officer Evaluation Report (DOR)	
Supervisor's Weekly Report	
Summary Evaluation Report	
Remedial Training Worksheet	
FTO Evaluation by Recruit Officer	
Field Training Program Critique	

In House Training

Orientation

Ethics

Leadership

Community Orientation / Geographic Locations

First Aid

Report Writing / Computers

Arrest / Control Review

Department General Orders

Belmont City Codes

Week 1

First Shift Checklist

Patrol Vehicle Inspection

Radio Procedures

Community Relations and Service

Professional Demeanor and Communication

Cultural Diversity

Racial Profiling

Community / Problem Oriented Policing

Tactical Communication

Week 2

Laws of Arrest

Use of Force

Arrests and Searches

Officer Safety

Building Searches

Interviewing

Report Writing /Field Notes

Week 3

Arrests

Probable Cause

Legal Responsibilities and Requirements with Prisoners

Transportation of Prisoners

Vehicle Operations

Vehicle Operation Liability

Week 4

Self-Initiated Activity

Traffic Stops

High Risk / Felony Stops

Vehicle Searches

Criminal Justice System

Alcohol Beverage Control Act

Week 5

Directed Patrol

Hazardous Occurrences / Major Disasters

Aircraft Crashes

Criminal Law

Search Concepts

Seizure Concepts

Rules of Evidence

Warrants

Week 6

Investigations

Burden of Proof

Concepts of Evidence

Evidence Collection and Preservation

Patrol Procedures

Week 7

Patrol Procedures

Additional Patrol Safety

Hate Crimes

Gang Awareness

Fires / Arson

Week 8

Patrol Procedures

Line-Ups

Sources of Information

Week 9

Patrol Procedures

Suspicious Persons/Pedestrian Stops

Juveniles

Week 10

Missing Persons

Hostage/Barricaded Subject

Prowler Call

Sniper Attack

Disturbance Calls

Domestic Violence/Disputes

Court Testimony

Subpoenas

Animal Complaints

Week 11

Death/Suicide/Homicide

Traffic Collision Investigation

People with Disabilities

Mental Illness Cases

Bomb Threat Calls

Traffic Control

Week 12

Labor Disputes

Landlord -Tenant Disputes

Media/Press Releases

Stolen/Towed Vehicles/Parking

DUI Investigations

Week 13 – 16

PREFACE

The Belmont Police Department Field Training and Evaluation Program is designed to combine pre-field training with field training and objective evaluations to ensure that the standards of a competent, professional solo officer are met.

Conventional methods for the police officer selection process have come under sharp attack from the courts as well as other community groups. In order to satisfy these demands, concentrated examinations of the pre-employment selection process as well as the post-employment probationary performance evaluations were called for.

Historically, law enforcement has responded to internal and external demands for professionalism by raising the standards for entry-level police officers. From these raised standards, various departments saw a better-qualified candidate, but these same standards also disqualified a higher number of applicants. Legal challenges by disqualified candidates caused law enforcement to question the "validity" of their selection process. The end result of this process was the acceptance of the premise that a more stringent selection process must, at the same time, be valid and unbiased.

Currently, the probationary period is a part of the final selection process. In the past, however, little use was made of this phase to compensate for any pre-selection difficulties or errors. The most common occurrence was the assignment of a recruit officer to a veteran officer who was not necessarily qualified to be a trainer or an evaluator. Always a problem was an officer's natural reluctance to negatively evaluate a fellow officer. This resistance, in large part, was based on the training officer identifying with the recruit officer, rather than with the departmental goals and objectives.

Further complicating the situation was the department's reluctance to concur with a training officer's recommendation for termination in those rare instances when it was in order. This set of circumstances has resulted in various agencies operating with some personnel who are not qualified as police officers. Finally, the Belmont Police Department, after a departmental survey, was faced with a mandate from the officers to "eliminate" unqualified recruits during the probationary period and to provide fully trained and efficient officers.

These events led to the development of the Belmont Police Department Field Training and Evaluation Program. Functionally, the Field Training Program is the primary responsibility of the Operations Division. As the reader studies this manual, programs for both formal and informal field training, as well as the operational formats for recruit evaluation will be found. This integration of teaching and evaluation, coupled with the Field Training Officer's duties and responsibilities, has the net result of producing a more qualified, professional and efficient police officer.

It is the position of the Belmont Police Department that the demand for more professional police officers can best be answered by a formalized Field Training Program, as outlined in this manual.

INTRODUCTION

The Field Training Officer Manual has been developed to give the recruit officer an outline of what to expect in the program and to give the Field Training Officer (FTO) a reference guide to assist in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the program.

Sections 6-11 will be of special assistance to the FTO involved in the evaluation process. Section 11 is of particular value to the FTO involved in roll call training or training on a one-to-one basis.

Section 7 outlines the procedure to be followed when the need for program re-organization and/or updating is seen. It is the responsibility of every recruit officer and FTO to address deficiencies/errors noted in the FTO Manual as well as make recommendations for improvement.

Other sections of the manual will also be of interest to everyone involved in the program. It is likely that members of the department, other agencies or the community will ask you questions about program operations. Familiarization with this manual should provide you with all the information you will need to answer those questions. If further clarification is needed on anything outlined in this manual please contact your FTO, the FTP Supervisor or the Training Manager. It is the staff's belief that full utilization of this manual will ensure quality training and a fair and impartial evaluation of every recruit officer processed through the Field Training Program.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

The Field Training Officer is the primary person through which the main goal of the program is achieved, specifically, the production of the police officer able to work a solo assignment in a safe, skillful, productive and professional manner.

The FTO has two essential roles to fulfill; that of a police officer assuming full beat responsibility and that of a trainer of recruit officers.

Beat responsibilities are clearly defined in other departmental publications, including the Policy Manual. In the role as a trainer, the FTO provides on-going instruction in the traditional sense, utilizing innovative and practical techniques.

The FTO must have the requisite skills necessary to become a reliable evaluator of a recruit officer's performance. The FTO is required to write daily evaluations of this performance and submit additional documentation, as required.

Written evaluations begin in Phase II. During the recruit officer's first one to three days, only narrative comments are required on the daily observation report (DOR). This period is designed to allow both the recruit officer and the FTO to become familiar with each other, and to allow the recruit officer to become familiar with the surroundings without having the added stress of numeric evaluation. The FTO shall document training as well as general comments regarding what occurred during the shift.

On a weekly basis, the FTO submits the DORs on the relative progress of the recruit officer to both the Duty Sergeant and the FTP Supervisor.

At the successful conclusion of Phase II, a recommendation to progress to Phase III (Shadow Phase) is made. During Phase III, the FTO will act as an observer only and should not interfere with the recruit officer's duties, unless for safety reasons. At the conclusion of Phase III a final decision is made as to the recruit officer's ability to act as a solo police officer. The recommendation is made to the FTP Supervisor and the Training Manager. The final decision releasing a recruit officer to solo/ probationary status (Phase IV) lies with the Captain.

Finally, the FTO is charged with the responsibility for recommending termination of a recruit when the prospects for retention no longer exist.

Because the FTO's performance is also subject to evaluation, the FTO's professional and personal conduct shall be exemplary. An FTO shall possess and recognize the need for having a higher sense of idealism than is generally found. The FTO understands that the effectiveness, image and future of the department are decided by the quality of its personnel.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FTP SUPERVISOR AND THE DUTY SERGEANT

POST (Peace Officer Standards and Training) refers to the FTP Supervisor as the Field Training Program Supervisor/Administrator/Coordinator (FTP SAC) as this person is ultimately responsible for all three of these roles. The FTP Supervisor answers directly to the Captain in matters related to the Field Training Program.

The role of the FTP Supervisor is to ensure that the standards and objectives of the department's field training program are adhered to. To meet these requirements, the FTP Supervisor must monitor the training activities of the FTOs and seek periodic feedback on the newly assigned officer's training progress. In administering the program, the FTP Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the department's program is in compliance with the minimum standards established by POST. The FTP Supervisor is also responsible for recruit officer's assignments, program evaluations, and serves as the Academy liaison.

Finally, the FTP Supervisor shall successfully complete the POST-Certified Field Training Supervisor / Administrator / Coordinator (SAC) Course (as set forth in PAM Section D-13) prior to or within 12 months of the initial promotion, appointment, or transfer to such position.

The Duty Sergeant is responsible for reviewing the daily observation reports (DOR) while the recruit officer is assigned to his or her shift. The Duty Sergeant, based on what he /she personally observes, should document comments / concerns regarding the recruit officer in the Supervisor's Weekly Report. These evaluations are to be turned in to the FTP Supervisor for review and then to the Training Manager for the Captain's review and retention. The FTP Supervisor, Duty Sergeant and FTO must accept the importance of documentation of the recruit officer's training. Documentation addresses both deficient and acceptable performance and provides a ready reference should questions arise.

Should the question of termination arise, it is the responsibility of the FTP Supervisor to call for memorandums and other supportive data from FTOs to whom the recruit officer has been assigned. The FTP Supervisor will gather the involved FTOs and determine if the decision to terminate is warranted. Further, the FTP Supervisor has the responsibility of keeping the Captain informed of the progress of the recruit officer.

Whenever possible, the FTP Supervisor and/or the Duty Sergeant should attend the various training sessions. This will provide additional first-hand information concerning recruit officer performance and will allow an opportunity to evaluate the instructional techniques of the FTOs. This latter evaluation must occur to ensure that the topic areas are covered properly and that they follow departmental guidelines.

The FTP Supervisor must monitor the overall training and evaluation of recruit officers to ensure that personality conflicts between the FTO and recruit officer do not arise and that the FTO maintains objectivity throughout contacts with the recruit officer.

If personality conflict or loss of objectivity is observed, the FTP Supervisor or Duty Sergeant shall immediately counsel the FTO. If necessary, appropriate changes in assignment should be made. The decision to rotate the recruit to another FTO must be fully documented and both parties informed of the reasons in order to minimize misunderstanding and possible ill feelings.

The FTP Supervisor's training role is an on-going one, extending naturally into those periods when no recruit officers are assigned. Because the FTOs are charged with the preparation and presentation of both roll-call training and in-service training sessions, the FTP Supervisor must be capable of providing assistance and advice to the FTOs in those areas. The FTP Supervisor must also be aware of the possible need for occasional program revision, reorganization and evaluation. A fully effective FTP Supervisor will constantly strive to improve the overall operation of the program and will work with all other program participants to achieve that goal. The FTP Supervisor will annually provide a detailed evaluation for each FTO on his/her performance as a Field Training Officer.

The Duty Sergeant to whom a recruit officer is assigned will complete the monthly evaluations of that recruit officer as articulated in Section 1002 of the Belmont Policy Manual. As these documents are the basis for the officer's release from probationary status the FTP Supervisor will review them. The FTP Supervisor will then author the release letter or make a recommendation for extension / termination from the program.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRAINING MANAGER

It is the responsibility of the Training Manager to oversee the Field Training Program, working with the FTP Supervisor and the FTOs.

The initial function of the Training Manager is to work with the new officer to ensure that all the necessary paperwork is completed and the initial introductions to the department and city are made. During the Basic Academy Course, the Training Manager will monitor the progress of the recruit officer and will report to the FTP Supervisor and the Captain. This will be accomplished in part by information provided by the Primary FTO who is assigned to the recruit officer before the Basic Academy Course. The recruit officer will make weekly contact with the Primary FTO during the Basic Academy Course. Information gleaned from these contacts will be passed on via the FTP Supervisor to the Training Manager.

While the recruit officer is in the FTO Program, it is the responsibility of the Training Manager to work with the FTP Supervisor to ensure that the training manual is completed properly and to ensure that evaluations are completed. The evaluations from the FTOs and Duty Sergeants are submitted to the Training Manager, who will then pass them on to the Captain for review.

All records, memorandums and training information related to the recruit officer's training period will be maintained by the Training Manager.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CAPTAIN

The Captain has the command responsibility for the Field Training and Evaluation Program. He/she has the responsibility for the direct supervision of the FTP Supervisor.

As the FTOs and Duty Sergeants complete the evaluation of the recruit officer, they are then submitted to the FTP Supervisor and then forwarded to the Training Manager. The Training Manager will then submit the evaluations to the Captain for review so that he/she will be continually informed of the recruit officer's progress. The Captain will then return the evaluations to the Training Manager for retention.

At the end of Phase III, the Captain should consult with the FTP Supervisor, the involved FTOs and the Training Manager to determine if the recruit officer is ready to proceed to Phase IV. During Phase IV, the probationary period, the Captain will monitor the abilities of the officer through the Duty Sergeants.

Just prior to the end of the probationary period the Captain should consult with the FTP Supervisor, Duty Sergeants, and the Training Manager to determine whether the officer is performing satisfactorily and make a final determination for retention, extended probation or termination.

The Captain is responsible for keeping the Chief of Police informed of the status of all recruit officers. This shall include any decision for formal remedial training, corrective action or termination of a recruit officer along with an explanation of the reasons for the action taken. The Chief of Police will review / approve the decision as to the status of the recruit officer before his/her release from probationary status.

CHAIN OF COMMAND

- ↑ Chief of Police
- **↑** Captain
- **↑ FTP Supervisor**
- **↑** Duty Sergeant
- **↑ Field Training Officer**
- **↑** Recruit Officer

The chain of command is to be adhered to unless there is a conflict at that level. For example, if there is an issue between the FTO and the Recruit Officer then the Duty Sergeant or the FTP Supervisor shall handle the conflict. The FTP Supervisor shall appoint an acting FTP Supervisor in his or her absence.

The training manager, although not directly within the chain of command, is a vital part of the field training program. The function of the training manger is to ensure all of the training requirements are met, properly documented and records of such training are maintained by the department as required by policy and law.

THE EVALUATION PROCESS

The evaluation procedures employed in the FTO Program are multi-faceted in that they utilize input from a variety of verbal and written sources. Detailed descriptions and examples of the actual evaluations can be found beginning on page 37. The purpose of Section 6 is to provide an explanation of the various evaluations including the frequency of each evaluation along with the "when's" and "whys" of the various steps. The reader will also find the responsibilities of line staff and command staff for each evaluation. Finally, the suggested procedure leading to the recommendation for termination of employment is outlined.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

DAILY – The Field Training Officer will complete the daily observation report beginning in Phase II and continuing through Phase III. It will be reviewed by the Duty Sergeant, and submitted to the FTP Supervisor, to the Training Manager and to the Captain.

SUPERVISOR'S WEEKLY REPORT - Additional comments from the Duty Sergeant at the end of work week will be attached to the DORs for the week after they are reviewed with the recruit officer.

SUMMARY EVALUATION REPORT -As the recruit officer rotates from one FTO to the next; the FTO will complete the Summary Evaluation Report. This report outlines the recruit officers significant strengths and weaknesses as well as additional training and remedial efforts.

PHASE III - At the conclusion of Phase III, the Captain will advise the Chief of Police of the successful completion of Phase III, based upon the recommendation of the Training Team. Failures to achieve this standard are also reported.

MONTHLY EVALUATIONS- As outlined in Section 1002 of the BPD Policy Manual, probationary status continues for 12 months after the completion of Phase III. During this time the Duty Sergeant to whom the recruit officer is assigned will complete a monthly evaluation. These evaluations, along with recommendations by the Training Team for continuation or remediation, will be reviewed by the Captain who will report to the Chief of Police for final approval/review before a recruit officer's release from probation.

FTO PROGRAM CRITIQUE AND RECRUIT OFFICER'S EVALUATION OF FTOS-

These two documents are a critical part of the process described in Section 7. These are completed at the end of Phase III and given directly to the FTP Supervisor. The recruit officer should recognize that only by a fair and accurate evaluation of the program from their unique prospective can the program grow and improve.

PROGRAM RE-ORGANIZATION AND UPDATING

No program can expect to retain its viability without an internal procedure for updating and revision. The Field Training Officer Program has developed the "Training Team" to address this need.

- An on-going review of all lesson plans must be accomplished to ensure that they are relevant and up to date.
- An established procedure for the development of lesson plans in new subject areas must be developed.
- Standardized teaching methods and evaluation procedures should be frequently checked for adherence to prescribed guidelines.
- The recruit officer checklist shall be updated as the need occurs. Written examinations will also be reviewed and updated as necessary. Suggestions for updating will be solicited from past and present FTOs and recruit personnel.

The FTP Supervisor is designated as the Coordinator working in conjunction with the Training Manager. The Training Team is comprised of all current FTOs, the FTP Supervisor and the Training Manager.

SCALE EVALUATION APPLICATION

Perhaps the most difficult task facing the FTO is the application of the numerical value that represents the behavior and skills being evaluated. The FTO's dilemma usually involved one's rating philosophy versus another's and the question of who is right. The following explanation should clarify the issue and ease the concern of the FTOs and the recruit officers.

The first principle of scale value application that must be accepted by all is that each of us has different perceptions on nearly everything in life. While a standardization of ratings is an acute necessity, an attempt to standardize perceptions is doomed to failure at the start.

For example: FTO "A", based on a prior negative experience, might see a recruit officer's exposure of the handgun to a suspect as worth a (1) rating. FTO "B" on the other hand, might see the same action as a (3) rating. Should we, or the recruit officer, be concerned about the discrepancy? Our answer is no as long as both FTOs see the performance as "unacceptable" under the guidelines. A lack of standardization occurs when FTO "A" sees the action as "unacceptable" (scale value 1, 2, or 3) and FTO "B" sees the same action as "acceptable" (scale value 4 through 7). Again, we have no difficulty accepting differences in officers' perceptions so long as the differences do not vary from the unacceptable range to the acceptable range. Whether the performance being evaluated is "acceptable" or "not acceptable" is the true issue.

The second principle that may come into play in the above example, or any other performance task, involves a recruit officer not responding to training (NRT). A recruit who performs at a less than acceptable level might be assigned a 1-2-3 rating for a task. The FTO is under an obligation to remediate the error and assess the performance again when the opportunity occurs. If the FTO re-trained the recruit and the recruit fails to perform again, a reduction in the scale value may be appropriate (NRT).

The "Recruit Officer Standards for Performance Evaluations" are listed in Section 9. These are the guidelines used by FTOs to complete the daily observation report.

PROGRESS REPORTS/ REPORT EVALUATION

In order to evaluate the recruit officer's progress as he/she passes from one phase of training to the next, evaluation forms have been designed for use in each particular phase of the recruit officer's training. Each recruit officer is evaluated according to five general categories; Appearance, Attitude, Knowledge, Report Writing and Performance.

Within each category is a list of items which are evaluated according to three levels of competency; Unacceptable, Acceptable and Superior. The officer must receive an acceptable rating, at minimum, in each category in order to be recommended for the next phase of training, or at least remedial training must be in progress.

Within each level of competence there are varying degrees of performance in which the recruit officer may be rated. The degrees range on a scale from 1 (one) to 7 (seven). High ratings indicate acceptability and low ratings indicate unacceptable performance or behavior. The breakdown is as follows:

1-2 - Unacceptable

3 - Not yet performing at solo level

4-5 - Acceptable

6-7 - Superior

NRT - Not responding to training

N/O - Not observed

Acceptable or unacceptable performance/behavior "by FTO standards" is evaluated in terms of novice solo officer performance. For rating purposes, a satisfactory novice solo officer is one that, with no previous law enforcement experience, can work safely and skillfully by themselves after the Basic Academy Course and FTO Program training.

On the evaluation form there is a section for additional comments. Any time a recruit officer receives a rating of "2" or less, or "6" and above, a specific narrative comment relating to the performance/behavior is mandatory. The daily evaluation report should include enough facts (date, time, report number, etc.) that the incident can be recalled. In the event of termination, each incident can then be referred to for special consideration.

The daily observation report (DOR) which is actually titled "Recruit Officer Evaluation Report" will be completed at the end of each training day. On the following workday, the FTO will review the evaluation with the officer, discuss his /her progress and have the recruit officer initial the evaluation. At the end of the work week, the DOR is to be signed by both the FTO and the recruit officer. The FTO will then turn in the report to the Duty Sergeant for review. After review, the Duty Sergeant will complete a Supervisor's Weekly Report. Both the DOR and Supervisor's Weekly Report will be given to the FTP Supervisor. The FTP Supervisor will review / sign the reports and turn them into the Training Manager on a weekly basis. The Training Manager will then advise the Captain of the progress reports weekly. Verbal communications should remain open during the week when the reports have not been turned in.

RECRUIT FIELD TRAINING STANDARDS FOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

APPEARANCE:

(#1) General Appearance

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Height and weight not in good proportion -Dirty shoes and unkempt or soiled uniform Unkempt hair not conforming to regulations Poor personal hygiene.
- **Acceptable** Neat, clean uniform and weapon Shined chrome and brass All necessary equipment on duty belt Clean leather and shined shoes Good personal hygiene, height and weight in good proportion.
- **Superior** Neat, clean, well fitting, pressed uniform Well-groomed hair Well shined shoes Shined brass and chrome -Very good personal hygiene, very good proportion of height and weight.

ATTITUDE:

(#2) Acceptance of Feedback: Verbal/Behavior

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Always makes excuses for poor performance Argumentative Refuses to make corrections Trainee takes attitude criticism as personal and sulks or gets angry.
- **Acceptable** Accepts criticism with open mind and positive manner Applies criticism to further his/her learning process.
- ****7:** Superior Solicits criticism in order to improve performance Applies the information gained from the criticism to improve him/herself Doesn't unnecessarily argue or blame others.

(#3) Attitude Toward Police Work

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Takes police work only as a job Uses job for an ego trip Abuses authority (badge heavy) No dedication -Becomes too emotionally involved causing biased views Constantly grumbling and running department down in front of the public.
- **Acceptable** Expresses active interest towards job Uses some off duty time to further his/her professional knowledge.
- **Superior** Continually strives to further his/her professional knowledge by studying, such as Penal Code, Vehicle Code, Department Guidelines, etc. Maintains high ideals towards professional responsibilities.

(#4) Preparedness For Work

#1: <u>Unacceptable</u> - Does not maintain proper police forms - Is lax and lazy in his/her performance. Ignores briefing information/ materials.

- **Acceptable** Maintains adequate supply of police forms Records new information given at briefings.
- **Superior** Always has the proper supply of police forms Uses beat and notebook to supplement his/her patrolling techniques.

(#5) Attitude With Field Training Officer

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Constant rationalization of mistakes to FTO Resists any teaching techniques or argues with FTO Patronizes FTO or is sarcastic Fails to follow or listen to the FTO's requests.
- #4: <u>Acceptable</u> Asks pertinent questions and is objective in his/her desire to learn Maintains effective two way communication with FTO Accepts the fact that the FTO is there to give constructive criticism, both positive and negative.
- **Superior** Understands and maintains excellent student-teacher relationship Accepts information and is able to maintain open two-way communication.

(#6) Attitude With Other Recruits

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Considers oneself superior to other recruits gossips about recruits to belittle others or to play one against the other Does not associate with others.
- **#4:** Acceptable Good peer relationships and is accepted as a group member.
- **Superior** Peer group leader Actively assists other recruits Exchanges experiences and lessons with other recruits.

(#7) Attitude With Supervisors and Command Officers

- **#1:** Unacceptable Insubordinate Gossips about superiors Patronizes superiors.
- **44:** <u>Acceptable</u> Understands and adheres to the chain of command Respects command authority.
- **Superior** Understands command officer's responsibilities and functions Fully respects and supports their position.

(#8) Attitude with Citizens: General

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Abrupt, belligerent, argumentative and overbearing Trainee is unconcerned and disinterested with the public.
- **44:** <u>Acceptable</u> Courteous, friendly and empathetic -Communicates in a professional and unbiased manner Almost always maintains control.
- **Superior** Establishes rapport and is always objective Always appears to be at ease in any person-to-person situation Maintains a professional demeanor.

(#9) Attitude with Other Cultural Groups

#1: <u>Unacceptable</u> - Displaying prejudice, hostility, bias or pity towards minorities - Use of derogatory statements.

- **Acceptable** Appears to be at ease and does not feel threatened by presence of minorities Can handle most situations.
- **Superior** Understands cultural differences and effects on relations and reacts to the cultural background.

KNOWLEDGE:

(#10) Knowledge of Departmental Policies and Procedures

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Has no knowledge or does not understand department policies and procedures and makes no attempt to learn after errors are pointed out.
- **Acceptable** Familiar with most commonly applied departmental policies and procedures and makes decisions within those guidelines.
- **Superior** Exceptional working knowledge of departmental policies and procedures and exhibits this knowledge by discretionary decisions involving policy and procedure.

(#11) Knowledge of the Penal Code

- **<u>Unacceptable</u>** Has little or no working knowledge of elements of basic sections and makes no attempt to learn or improve.
- **Acceptable** Working knowledge of commonly used sections Relates elements to observed criminal activity because of understanding elements Ability to research sections.
- **Superior** Exceptional knowledge of Penal Code and ability to apply it to both normal and unusual criminal activity.

(#12) Knowledge of the Vehicle Code -

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Has little or no working knowledge of the vehicle code Makes no attempt to learn the basic sections.
- **44:** <u>Acceptable</u> Working knowledge of commonly used sections Relates elements of sections to observed traffic activity and to non-observed accident investigation -Ability to research sections.
- **Superior** Outstanding knowledge of the vehicle code sections Ability to apply it to both normal and unusual traffic related situations.

(#13) Knowledge Reflected in Verbal Training

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Unable to answer majority of the FTO's questions and does not attempt to improve in the area he/she is not proficient in.
- **Acceptable** Answers most of the FTO's questions when verbally quizzed and researches unanswered questions.
- **#7:** Superior Answers all of the FTO's questions when verbally quizzed.

(#14) Knowledge of Criminal Justice System

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Does not know the duties and jurisdictions of the mutually assisting agencies Cannot explain the legal process of an arrested subject Cannot identify the various courts and their functions.
- **Acceptable** Has a good working knowledge of the functions and jurisdictions of mutually assisting agencies Can explain the legal process of an arrested subject Can identify the responsibility of each court level.
- **Superior** Has an exceptional knowledge of the courts, to include in-camera hearings, evidence hearings, grand juries, coroner's inquest, civil and criminal proceedings Involves assisting agencies in his/her investigations when applicable.

(#15) Knowledge of Search and Seizure Laws

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Violates basic search and seizure laws. Makes good cases unprosecutable. Is unable to explain landmark cases.
- **Acceptable** Understands and follows basic legal restraints. Can apply law to field situations. Properly applies Miranda and conducts legal searches. When advising Miranda, he/she reads verbatim from the department issued "Miranda Warning" card.
- **Superior** Exceptional understanding and application of search and seizure laws. Develops exceptional cases of professional interrogation under Miranda. Uses his/her own tape recorder to obtain evidence that otherwise would be lost. Uses proper "Miranda" and "Search" forms when applicable.

REPORT WRITING:

(#16) Report Writing: Accuracy and Completeness

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Unable to determine proper forms to use after being previously instructed. Incomplete forms. Requires constant supervision for routine forms.
- **44:** Acceptable Knows most standard forms and understands format. Completes forms with reasonable accuracy and thoroughness. Requires minimal supervision.
- **Superior** Consistently and rapidly completes detailed forms with no assistance. Forms are legible and neat. Needs no assistance. High degree of accuracy.

(#17) Report Writing: Organization and Details

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Incapable of organizing events into written form. Leaves out important details and cannot condense situation into a format. Does not show elements of the crime.
- **Acceptable** Converts field situations into logical sequence of thought to include all elements of the crime or situation. Is able to articulate circumstances well on paper.

Superior - Complete detailed account of what occurred from beginning to end. Written and organized with all pertinent information in a legible manner. The reports are concise, accurate and organized so that any reader can comprehend the circumstances/situation.

(#18) Report Writing: Usage, Spelling, Grammar and Neatness

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Illegible, misspelled words, incomplete sentence structure. Illogical order of events. Boxes left blank. Reports are generally unclear to someone not familiar with the case.
- **Acceptable** Level of usage of grammar, spelling and neatness are satisfactory in that errors are rare and do not impair understanding. Proper use of paragraphs.
- **Superior** Extremely neat and legible. No spelling mistakes. Excellent grammar. Proper use of paragraphs.

(#19) Report Writing: Appropriate Time Usage

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Requires unreasonable amount of time to complete basic reports.
- **#4:** Acceptable Completes simple basic reports in a reasonable amount of time.
- **Superior** Completes simple basic reports in no more time than that of a skilled veteran officer (articulate this depending on the type of report, what you consider a normal amount of time to complete).

PERFORMANCE:

(#20) Radio: Appropriate Use of Ten Code

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Misinterprets 10-code definitions or fails to use it in accordance with set policy. Fails or refuses to improve.
- **#4: Acceptable** Has good working knowledge of 10-code.
- **Superior** Uses 10-code with ease in all receiving and sending situations. Limits non-code speech.

(#21) Radio: Listens and Comprehends Transmissions

- **<u>Unacceptable</u>** Repeatedly misses own call sign and is unaware of traffic on adjoining beats. Frequently has to ask radio to repeat transmissions or does not comprehend message. Chops off first part of transmission. Generally pays no attention to the radio.
- **Acceptable** Copies radio transmissions directed to him/her and is aware of calls occurring on adjoining beats.
- **Superior** Always comprehends radio transmissions and quickly makes a written record. Most always aware of and quickly reacts to traffic on adjoining beats.

(#22) Radio: Articulation of Transmissions

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Does not think before transmitting message. Under or over modulation resulting in dispatcher constantly asking to repeat. Cuts in on other transmissions. Long, silent pauses.
- **Acceptable** Uses proper procedure with short, concise transmissions in a clear, calm voice, without hesitation. Observes good radio etiquette.
- **Superior** Always uses proper procedure with clear calm voice, even under stress conditions. Does not waste air time using unnecessary words and has very good radio etiquette.

(#23) Use of Map: Orientation Skill / Response Time

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Unaware of his/her location while on patrol. Does not understand proper use of map book. Unable to relate his/her location to that of his/her destination. Not familiar with beat structure after working it for a reasonable period of time. Makes no effort to learn.
- **Acceptable** Reasonable knowledge of his/her location in most situations. Can quickly use map to find streets and then apply the map to get to the location by the shortest route possible.
- **Superior** Knows location at all times. Knows the boundaries of surrounding beats. Knows the streets of the beats. Uses the map to improve his/her knowledge of the city.

(#24) Knowledge Reflected in Field Performance Scenarios

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Unable to handle any practical scenarios with the training that has been provided.
- **Acceptable** After the FTO instructs in the proper procedure, recruit is able to apply instruction in scenarios. Usually makes effort to improve after mistakes.
- **Superior** After training, recruit demonstrates the ability to handle scenarios without the need for assistance or comments from the FTO.

(#25) Driving Performance

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Continually violates vehicle code sections. Involved in chargeable accidents. Lacks dexterity and coordination during vehicle operations. General lack of attention. Horseplay while driving.
- **#4:** <u>Acceptable</u> Ability to maintain control of the vehicle while being alert to activity outside of the vehicle. Practices good defensive driving techniques. Lawful, courteous driving habits.
- ****7: Superior** Exceptionally good at defensive driving and exhibits very good manipulative skills while driving. Operates radio and alert to outside activities.

(#26) Driving Skill: Moderate Stress Conditions

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Involved in accidents. Unnecessary code three or over uses red lights and siren. Excessive and unnecessary speed. Fails to slow for intersections and loses control on corners. Lack of concern for safety and property of others.
- **Acceptable** Maintains control of vehicle. Evaluates driving situations and reacts properly. Proper speed for conditions. Remains calm in stress conditions.
- **Superior** High degree of reflex ability and competence in driving skills, yet safety conscious.

(#27) Field Performance: Non-Stress Conditions

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Seemingly confused and disoriented. Unable to decide proper course of action. Unable to control and handle situations. Requires constant supervision in choosing course of action.
- **Acceptable** Can assess most situations and take proper action with minimal supervision.
- **Superior** Requires no assistance and takes proper course of action.

(#28) Field Performance: Stress Conditions

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Becomes emotional and panic stricken, loses control and temper. Unable to function and causes situation to escalate out of hand.
- **Acceptable** Under most situations, exhibits calm and controlled attitude. Does not allow situations to further deteriorate.
- **Superior** Maintains control and brings order under most situations without assistance.

(#29) Self-Initiated Field Activity

- **#1:** <u>Unacceptable</u> Does not see or avoids activity. Does not follow up on situations. Rationalizes suspicious activity/circumstances. Lacks motivation for investigative work.
- **Acceptable** Recognizes and identifies suspected criminal activity. Makes cases from routine activity.
- **Superior** Catalogs, maintains and uses information given at briefings and from watch bulletins for reasonable cause to stop vehicles and persons. Makes subsequent good quality arrests.

(#30) Officer Safety: General

- **"11: Unacceptable** Frequently fails to exercise officer safety, i.e.:
 - a. Exposes weapons to suspects
 - b. Fails to keep gun hand free during enforcement situations
 - c. Stands directly in front of violator's car door
 - d. Fails to control suspect's movements

- e. Does not maintain sight of violator while issuing citation
- f. Failure to use illumination when necessary
- g. Fails to advise radio when leaving vehicle
- h. Fails to maintain good physical condition
- I. Fails to utilize or maintain good physical control
- j. Does not foresee potentially dangerous situations
- k. Points gun at other officers
- 1. Stands too close to vehicular traffic
- m. Stands in front of door when knocking
- n. Fails to have weapon ready when appropriate
- o. Fails to cover other officers
- p. Fails to search police vehicle prior to shift or after transporting
- q. Other..... specify
- **Acceptable** Understands principles of officer safety and generally applies same. Does not put anyone in a hazardous position.
- **Superior** Seems to sense potentially dangerous situations and then remains in command while properly handling the situation.

(#31) Officer Safety With a) 5150s and b) Prisoners

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Frequently violates officer safety standards as detailed in #30 (#1) and in addition, fails to 'pat search' or confronts suspicious persons while seated in police vehicle. Fails to handcuff potentially dangerous prisoners or felons and fails to thoroughly search prisoners. Fails to maintain position of advantage with prisoners to prevent attack or escape. Says inappropriate things which result in the 5150 or prisoner becoming angry or otherwise endangers the situation.
- **Acceptable** Generally displays awareness of potential danger from 5150s and prisoners. Maintains position of advantage.
- **Superior** Always maintains position of advantage and is alert to changing conditions. Shows exceptional mental and physical ability to handle situations regardless of the severity. Has basic understanding of psychology and is able to apply it to situations dealing with 5150s.

(#32) Control of Conflict: Voice Command

- **<u>Unacceptable</u>** Improper voice inflection, i.e.: too soft, too loud for situation. Confused voice command or indecisive. Poor officer bearing. Loses control.
- **Acceptable** Speaks with authority in a clear calm voice and shows attitude of concern.
- **Superior** Always gives appearance of complete command through voice tone and bearing. Never loses self-control and always projects professionalism and authority.

(#33) Control of Conflict: Physical Skill

- **<u>Unacceptable</u>** Cowardly, physically weak or uses too little or too much force for the situation. Unable to use proper restraints. Requires constant supervision in conflict situations.
- **Acceptable** Maintains control with proper uses of force for the situation. Maintains good physical condition.
- **Superior** Excellent knowledge and ability to use restraining holds. Always prepared to use only the amount of force that is necessary and maintains above average physical condition.

(#34) Problem Solving/Decision Making Ability

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Acts without thought or good reason. Is indecisive, naive. Is unable to reason through a problem and come to a conclusion. Can't recall previous solutions and apply them to like situations.
- **Acceptable** Able to reason through a problem and come to an acceptable conclusion in routine situations. Makes reasonable decisions based on the information available. Perceives situations as they really are. Makes decisions with minimal assistance.
- **Superior** Able to reason through even the complex situations and is able to make appropriate conclusions. Has excellent perception. Anticipates problems and prepares resolutions in advance. Relates past solutions to present similar situations.

(#35) Interview Techniques

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Is unable to obtain a clear statement. Jumps to conclusions and does not clarify meaning of paraphrasing. Allows the citizen to interview and inject personal opinions. Engages In unnecessary prolonged conversation.
- **Acceptable** Determines the scope and nature of the situation. Uses perception checks and frequently paraphrases to clarify meaning. Encourages the interview by using listening responses.
- **Superior** Gathers thoughts, attitudes and facts from all involved parties. Obtains a complete, detailed statement in highly volatile and emotional situations in a minimal amount of time.

(#36) Disturbance Calls

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Cannot determine what is occurring in a reasonable time period. Takes sides, risking escalation of the disturbance. Does not practice good officer safety habits.
- **Acceptable** Determines the problem in a reasonably short period of time through good interviewing. Remains objective, aiding the participants in solving

- their problems themselves. Has good knowledge of pertinent laws. Provides legal options, but does not give legal advice.
- **Superior** Is able to determine the problem quickly through skillful interviewing. Learns and remembers chronic problems on the beat. Handles each call thoroughly to eliminate return calls. Shows a concern for good public relations while handling these calls.

(#37) Traffic Stops

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Does not properly position vehicle for optimum officer and citizen safety. Places oneself in jeopardy during the approach to the stopped vehicle. As passenger officer, fails to pay attention and act as cover for the primary officer. Does not give proper information to radio when making the traffic stop. Uses poor officer safety.
- #4: <u>Acceptable</u> Properly positions vehicle. Efficiently prepares and approaches the stopped vehicle safely. Gives proper location and other pertinent data to radio. Practices good officer safety habits both when the driver is in and out of the vehicle.
- #7: <u>Superior</u> Is efficient and courteous during the stop. Practices proper safety habits. Uses caution. Maintains sight of occupants throughout the contact. Properly advises the citizen at all phases of the stop, whether it is a verbal warning, issuing a citation or making a physical arrest. Knows when to use and does not hesitate to use "high risk" vehicle stop procedures.

(#38) Criminal Investigation Techniques

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Does not have a good working knowledge of available investigative aids. DL checks, alpha checks, warrant checks. Does not know how to start or what to look for. Cannot follow up on leads without guidance. Fails to preserve or destroys evidence.
- #4: Acceptable Has good working knowledge of what information/resources are available. Can conduct an investigation with minimal assistance. Is knowledgeable of and properly collects basic evidence without contaminating it. Understands the importance of chain of possession and preservation of the crime scene.
- **Superior** Is able to utilize information sources. Can conduct the investigation without assistance. Uses initiative in following up leads. Can interview, interrogate. Above average knowledge of evidence procedure.

(#39) Collision Investigations

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Is unable to determine POI, violation of driver at fault, when appropriate, etc. Unable to gather facts and take statements. Cannot set an adequate flare pattern or facilitate the flow of traffic.
- **Acceptable** Can conduct an entire non-injury investigation and reporting without assistance. Correctly determines the POI, violation and driver at fault

- when appropriate on most accidents. Provides assistance to injured parties and facilitates the flow of traffic. Able to set a flare pattern.
- **Superior** Can investigate and document complicated collisions involving drunk drivers, injured parties and multiple vehicles. Completes the investigation in approximately the same length of time as a skilled veteran officer.

(#40) Patrol Procedures

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Does not observe or ignores things happening. Fails to learn trouble spots on the beat. Does not know and/or ignores proper response techniques for crimes in progress calls.
- #4: Acceptable Addresses problem area on the beat. Varies patrol tactics. Does not set obvious patterns. Utilizes proper response techniques for various calls.

 Maintains good radio contact.
- **Superior** Uses initiative in patrolling the beat. Thoroughly inspects buildings. Notices things out of the ordinary. Contacts people on the street for information. Makes crime prevention suggestions to businesses and residents.

(#41) Crime Prevention

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Makes no effort to advise the public of crime prevention techniques, i.e.: Operation ID, Neighborhood Watch, etc. Shows little concern for improving public relations.
- **Acceptable** Advises the public on current crime prevention methods. Has a working knowledge of locks and security devices. Attempts to improve public relations. Is aware of the services provided by the Neighborhood Watch Program.
- **Superior** Recognizes locking and security deficiencies while on patrol and advises the public on methods to improve. Develops good public relations by utilizing crime prevention techniques. Aids support services by participating in Neighborhood Watch.

(#42) Oral Communications

- #1: <u>Unacceptable</u> Does not speak in understandable English. Does not speak in a clear calm manner, uses profanity. Displays a disrespectful attitude and uses a harsh tone of voice. Discourteous and abrupt.
- **Acceptable** Speaks in understandable English. Speaks in a clear calm and confident manner. Uses a vocabulary that the public can understand. Refrains from derogatory language.
- **Superior** Is always polite and courteous to everyone. Communicates effectively under all situations to a wide variety of people (children, mental patients, bigots, drunks, etc.). Uses tact and discretion.

(#43) Crisis Intervention

- **<u>Unacceptable</u>** Makes no attempt to use crisis intervention techniques. Cannot defuse or mediate a dispute. Does not carry or use referral guide and is unaware of its contents.
- **Acceptable** Uses crisis intervention techniques to resolve disputes. Uses good interviewing techniques to develop an understanding of the problem. Correctly decides when to use referral or mediation resources. Uses the referral guide and is able to locate the appropriate service.
- **Superior** Is exceptionally proficient at crisis intervention. Shows unusual insight and understanding into solving disputes.

PROCEDURE FOR RECOMMENDING TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

If, during any phase of the Field Training Program, it is concluded by consensus that a recruit officer should be recommended for termination, all supporting evaluations and other documentation should be gathered and a report made by the FTP Supervisor and the Training Manager. This report, summarizing the recruit officer's performance, shall be directed to the Captain and shall include conclusions concerning retention or dismissal. The report shall reflect all aspects of the recruit officer's performance, including both the positive and the negative. This report shall be kept in strict confidence by all involved members.

Although the FTO is encouraged to continually keep the recruit officer appraised of his/her level of performance, it is not the FTO's role to notify the recruit officer of his impending termination; even though, the FTO may decide that such action should be taken. The decision to terminate will be made only after all reports on file are reviewed by the supervisors involved, the Captain, and the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police, with the Captain if so desired, is responsible for notifying the recruit officer of the intention to terminate employment.

LESSON PLANNING

THE FOUR-STEP PLAN

The four-step method of instruction is a procedure that is applicable to any instructional situation. It will fit teaching situations in any industry, in any area, or at any level. It seems logical to proceed by first getting the attention and interest of the individual; when this is accomplished, presenting the information to be learned, and finally determining that the learner has actually learned. Its features are summarized in the following paragraphs.

STEP 1: INTRODUCTION -The goal of the first step of the teaching process is to arrange ideas and experiences, already present from the learner, into such an order that he/she will be receptive towards the new ideas and experiences to be taught. No new knowledge is added. The instructor is interested in developing a basis upon which the instruction can rest. It is also essential that the introduction step be designed to focus the interest of the student on the lesson to be learned and to provide him/her with a motive and enthusiasm for learning. These steps must all be thorough and complete if the new instruction is to have effective reception.

STEP 2: PRESENTATION -The objective of the second step in the teaching process is to impart the new knowledge or skills to the learner. This step must be related to known ideas and experiences. The instructor's challenge is to arrange the material to be taught in an effective order, placing emphasis on the most essential aspects.

STEP 3: APPLICATION -The third step of the teaching process affords the learner the opportunity to put to use the information prepared for and presented in the previous steps. The intent is to disclose the learner's grasp of the details of the new subject and the ability to progress.

STEP 4: TEST -The last step may be regarded as the final inspection of the learner's accomplishment. The instructor is concerned with determining the present abilities of the learner and his/her readiness to move on to a new phase of the instruction. Whether the instructor gives an oral test, a written test or a performance test, the student must know the nature and extent of his/her successes and failures.

PHASE TRAINING

The Field Training Program uses a four phase modular concept for training. This approach is designed to standardize field training for recruit officers. The Field Training Manual contains approximately 250 functional areas based upon performance objectives. The functional areas correspond and parallel the academy training. The Field Training Manual follows an orderly progression from the basic to the more complex facets of training.

The functional areas of the Field Training Manual have been grouped together into individual weeks. This is designed so the recruit officer will understand what is to be presented on any particular week and may prepare accordingly. Upon completion of each week in the FTO Program, the recruit officer shall have satisfactorily completed the week's skills mastery checklist. The corresponding sign-off sheet shall be signed by both the recruit officer and the FTO. This system has also been designed so that all functional areas or mastery skills will be completed and signed off by the completion of week twelve. Weeks thirteen through sixteen shall be utilized for any additional training the recruit officer may need to enhance deficient or unsatisfactory skills. This may be accomplished through scenario training, mock report writing or verbal and written tests. All training of this sort shall be authorized by the FTP Supervisor prior to implementation and will be documented. A copy of the documentation shall be placed in the Field Training Manual under the appropriate week of training.

The phase training program is self-paced and is geared to the individual's learning rate. Phases II and III are designed to last up to a maximum of 21 weeks. Phase IV begins after the recruit officer has demonstrated the ability to function as a solo officer. During Phase IV, the officer will work primarily as a solo unit. After the completion of the FTO Program portion of Phase III, the officer will be "released" from the program, but technically, Phase IV continues until the officer has successfully completed his/her probationary period.

The recruit officer is required to display a satisfactory level of achievement in each functional area. The recruit officer must satisfactorily complete Phase II before advancing to Phase III officially; although, portions of the phases can intermingle as does occasionally occur.

PHASE I: POST BASIC COURSE (Academy) graduate or Lateral Entry. After the successful completion of Phase I training or status, the recruit officer will enter into Phase II.

PHASE II: During this phase, the recruit officer will be assigned to a minimum of three Field Training Officers over a period of up to 18 weeks. The initial two weeks of Phase II are the In-House Training Weeks. This time affords the recruit officer the opportunity to familiarize himself /herself with both the City of Belmont and policies/procedures of the department that were not covered in the Academy. Additionally, recruit officers will qualify in both Arrest / Control and Range with certified instructors in the department. Subsequent weeks of Phase II (Weeks 1-16) focus on the learning domains outlined in the FTO Manual. The recruit officer is assigned to an FTO working in the field. During the first one to three days of Week 1 a 'limbo' period with only narrative comments in the evaluation may be implemented at the discretion of

the FTO. During the remaining portions of Phase II, the FTO will complete daily observation reports.

The recruit officer will pass from Phase II into Phase III upon a favorable recommendation of the FTO, FTP Supervisor and the Training Manager.

PHASE III: This is commonly known as the "Shadow Phase". The FTO will continue to complete daily evaluations to be reviewed by the Duty Sergeant. Phase III may last up to four weeks. During Phase III the FTO should act as an observer and only intervene when necessary for officer safety / legal reasons.

The recruit officer will pass from Phase III to Phase IV upon a favorable recommendation of the FTO, FTP Supervisor and the Training Manager.

After consultation with the Training Team, which consists of all current FTOs, the FTP Supervisor and the Training Manager, the FTP Supervisor will meet with the Captain to determine if the recruit officer is prepared to advance to Phase IV or should be retained for remedial training in Phase III, or whether a recommendation for termination should be presented to the Chief of Police. The Captain will review the findings with the Chief of Police. The Training Team will be at the disposal of the Chief should a special meeting be needed.

PHASE IV: The recruit officer is assigned as a solo officer and will be assigned to various shifts and duties as prescribed by the Command Staff. Phase IV is a 12 month probationary period during which the recruit officer will be monitored by his/her Duty Supervisors. While no daily written evaluations are necessary (unless otherwise determined) verbal communications as to his/her progress will remain open between staff. The Duty Supervisor to whom the recruit officer is assigned in Phase IV shall complete a monthly evaluation as required by Section 1002 of the BPD Policy Manual.

"TEN MONTH" EVALUATION: At the completion of ten months in Phase IV and before the end of the probationary period, the Duty Sergeant to whom the officer is assigned will complete a final evaluation of the recruit officer for the purposes of the FTO program only. The evaluation will be reviewed by the FTP Supervisor who will meet with the Captain and make a final recommendation to be presented to the Chief of Police.

Upon a favorable recommendation in the ten month evaluation, the recruit officer will continue into the remaining time of the probationary period. If the officer does not pass the ten month evaluation, one of the following will occur: the officer will be sent back for remediation in the areas specified by the team, or termination recommendations will be made to the Chief of Police.

JOB TASK ELEMENT LIST FOR POLICE OFFICERS

- 1. Working knowledge of public relations / human behavior.
- 2. Ability to properly evaluate the quality of information elicited from an individual under a variety of situations.
- 3. Ability to effectively communicate.
- 4. Ability to give directions clearly and accurately.
- 5. Ability to read and interpret city maps.
- 6. Ability to effectively communicate in writing.
- 7. Working knowledge of the English language.
 - Knowledge of good grammar.
 - Ability to spell correctly.
 - Good vocabulary, adaptable to various classes.
- 8. Ability to write legibly.
- 9. Good physical conditioning.
 - Physical coordination.
 - Endurance, stamina
- 10. Self-confidence.
- 11. Ability to understand and carry out complicated verbal instructions.
- 12. Ability to understand and carry out complicated written instructions.
 - Ability to work with complicated forms.
- 13. Ability to function under emergency situations.
 - Ability to work quickly and calmly under stress.
 - Ability to make quick, reasonable decisions under stress.
 - Ability to take command under stress.
- 14. Inductive reasoning capabilities.
- 15. Deductive reasoning capabilities.
- 16. Ability to plan and organize.
- 17. Good attention to detail.

- 18. Ability to maintain and uphold personal convictions.
- 19. All five senses must function properly.
 - Must have good eyesight, correctable to 20/20.
 - Good peripheral vision.
 - Good night vision.
 - Attentive to sounds and smells.
- 20. Ability to determine and note important, relevant details.
- 21. Ability to recognize potential danger.
- 22. Ability to be flexible in method and decision-making.
- 23. Ability to assume command over peers if necessary.
- 24. Working knowledge of basic arithmetic.
- 25. Ability to work well with others (teamwork).
- 26. Verbal reasoning ability (ability to make sense out of incoherent, excited or disorganized verbal communication).
- 27. Ability to remember faces, places, vehicles, etc.

PERFORMANCE DIMENSIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS

1. Communication Skills

- Ability to express clearly in writing and speech.
- Ability to read with good comprehension.
- Ability to write a report that faithfully describes what happened.
- Ability to speak clearly and be understood.

2. Problem Solving

- Knowing how to 'size-up' a situation, identify the problems and make a logical decision.
- Knowing when to take action and what kind of action is appropriate.
- Using good judgment in making decisions.
- Ability to see the similarities and differences between the many situations confronted on a daily basis.

3. Learning Ability

- Ability to comprehend and retain good detail of factual information.
- Ability to recall factual information pertaining to laws, statutes, codes, bulletins, etc.
- Ability to learn and apply what has been learned.
- Capability of learning the factual material which is required of a police officer.

4. Judgment Under Pressure

- Applying good sense in dealing with pressure situations.
- Capability of making sound decisions 'on the spot.'
- Using good judgment in dealing with potential dangerous and volatile situations.
- Ability to make effective, logical decisions under pressure.

5. Observation Skills

- Mental alertness, good observation skills, memory for detail.
- Alertness to signals that indicate something is wrong.
- Suspicious and inquisitive, able to sense when something may be wrong.

6. Willingness to Confront Problems

- Ability to be assertive when necessary.
- Willingness to confront a problem doesn't back away or make excuses.
- Willingness to stop people who are behaving in a suspicious manner.
- Ability to confront a potentially dangerous situation.

7. Interest in People

- Wanting to understand people and work with them.
- Having an active interest in people.
- Fairness in dealing with the public regardless of race, sex, etc.
- Having a public service orientation, wanting to help people.

8. Interpersonal Sensitivity

- Resolving problems in a way that shows sensitivity for other's feelings.
- Showing empathy in working with people.
- Effective in dealing with people without arousing antagonism.
- Understanding the motives of people and how they may possibly react.

9. Desire for Self-Improvement

- Desire to go out and seek the knowledge needed to be a competent police officer.
- Seeing one's self as being responsible for learning the job.
- Willing to put in the time needed to stay well informed.
- Having a high degree of interest and self-motivation in wanting to improve skills and knowledge.

10. Appearance

- Demeanor as determined by physical appearance, grooming, and personal care.
- Having and showing personal pride in demeanor and appearance.
- Professional bearing as determined by neatness and personal appearance.

11. Dependability

- Having the habit of submitting reports on time, not malingering on calls, well-motivated.
- Dependable, follows through with assignments.
- Taking the extra effort to be accurate in all areas of work.

12. Physical Ability

- Showing the endurance required to do the job.
- Measuring up to the physical demands of police work.
- Maintaining good physical conditioning.
- Being able to handle oneself when physically necessary.

13. Integrity

- Refusing to yield to the temptation of bribes, gratuities, payoffs, etc.
- Refusing to tolerate unethical or illegal conduct on the part of others in law enforcement.
- Showing strong moral character and integrity in dealing with the public.
- Being honest when dealing with the public and others.

EVALUATION FORMS

The forms on the following pages shall be used to document the training provided to and received by the recruit officer during the field training program.

PHASE II

Recruit Officer:	Ent	ered Phase II on:
FTO:	From:	То
FTO:	From:	To
FTO:	From:	То
FTO:	From:	To
FTO:	From:	To
FTO:	From:	To
FTP Supervisor:		_
Training Manager:		
Recruit Officer	has sa	tisfactorily completed Phase

OFFICER SURVIVAL

Survival, quite simply, means STAYING ALIVE! No one else can do that for you, nor can anyone else die for you. In Law Enforcement, your chances for survival are directly relative to your willingness to survive, to overcome complacency and to expend the effort to keep yourself mentally and physically alert.

FTO: Each FTO will discuss Officer Safety and Officer Survival with each trainee during the first week they are assigned together. Develop and formulate a plan of action to rely upon in the event of an emergency situation.

The trainee shall identify and explain the importance of physical, mental, and emotional conditioning in officer survival. These shall minimally include:

- 1. Concept of tactical retreat
 - a. Pre-planning (mental scenarios)
 - b. Reduction of unnecessary risks (stress management, "keeping your cool")
- 2. Mental conditioning
 - a. Will to live
 - b. Continue to fight, regardless of odds
 - c. Mental alertness
 - d. Self-confidence
- 3. Physical conditioning
 - a. Agency policy on physical fitness and officer standards
 - b. Role of good health and nutrition
- 4. Weapon retention

COMMENTS:		
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
FTO:	Date:	

REPORT WRITING SKILLS MASTERY CHECKLIST

The following reports / forms will be completed by the recruit officer either through actual cases or scenario training.

	Case / Incident Number	FTO / Date
460/488 PC – Vehicle		
460 PC – Residential		
460 PC – Commercial		
211 PC – Robbery		
11550 HS – Under Inf. Cont. Sub.		
11350 /11377 HS – Poss. Cont. Sub.		
487 PC/488 PC – Petty/Grand Theft		
459.5/490.2 PC – Shoplifting		
Suicide/Attempted Suicide		
273.5 PC – Domestic Violence		
243(e) PC – Domestic Violence		
Victim of Violent Crime Notification		
Domestic Disturbance		
Receipt for Deadly Weapons		
Emergency Protective Order		
293 PC form		
240/242 PC – Assault/Battery		
Citizen's Arrest Affidavit		
530.5 PC – Identity Theft		
470/475/476/484g PC Fraud / Forgery		
10851 VC/Recovered 10851 Vehicle		
Towed/Stored Vehicle – CHP 180		
Booking / PCD (in RIMS)		
849 PC Release		
O.R. Denial		
Found/Lost Property		
Field Property Receipt		
DUI Investigation		
DUI forms (DS367/M & BPD202)		
DMV DL310 – Verbal Notice		
DMV DS427 – Re-exam of Driver		
Collision – PDO/555-03		
Collision – Injury w/ Transport		
Juvenile Contact Report – JCR		
Juvenile – PCD		
Juvenile Diversion Contract		
Juvenile – Felony Notice to Appear		
Animal Bite Report		
Death – attended / unattended		

Rape / Sexual Assault	
Child Abuse (including CPS form)	
Elder Abuse (including APS form)	
5150 WI form	
Medical Records Release Forms	
Missing Person (incl. DOJ & BPD forms)	
APBnet Flyer	 ·
Notice To Appear	 ·
Parking Citation	
Administrative Citation	
Loud Party Notice	
Truancy Notice	
CHP Pursuit Report (CHP187)	
602 PC – Trespass Notice	
Health Hazard Incident Report	
Communications Evidence Request	
Subpoena Service completion	
Field ID / Photo ID Admonition	

Field Training Program Completion Record / Competency Attestation

(Name of Recruit Officer)	(Date of completion)	
I have been instructed in all items i	in the Field Training Manual.	
(Signature of Recruit Officer)	(Date)	
	has performed competently in all structure	
learning content areas. I also certification	fy that all tests have been completed in a satisfactory	manner.
I further certify that he/she is now	prepared to work as a solo patrol officer.	
(Signature of Primary FTO)	(Date)	
(Signature of FTP Supervisor)	(Date)	
I attest that the above named recruit	it officer has satisfactorily completed the prescribed l	Field
Training Program and is competen	t to perform as a solo patrol officer.	
(Signature of Chief of Police)	(Date)	

Belmont Police Departmen	ıt - Kecrı	nt Omce	er Evaluation	n Report	
Recruit Officer:					Week #:
Dates:					FTO:
RATING INSTRUCTIONS: Rate observed be comments are encouraged generally, but are req may comment on any observed behavior. Use the and include the dates/ times. 1-2 > Unacceptable rating 3 > Indicates that the recruit is not yet per 4-5 > Acceptable 6-7 > Superior	uired for ne catego	all rations at the less of the	ngs of "2" o per below fo	r less and "6" or reference in to beat officer.	or above. You
(DATE)					
APPEARANCE:		-			
1. General Appearance		-			
ATTITUDE:					
2. Acceptance of Feedback		_			
3. Toward Police Work		_			
4. Preparedness for work		-			
5. With FTO		-			
6. With other recruits		_			
7. With Supervisors / Commanders		_			
8. With citizens		-			
9. With cultural groups		-			
KNOWLEDGE:					
10. Department Policies / Procedures					
11. Penal Code		-			
12. Vehicle Code		-			
13. Reflected Verbally		-			
14. Criminal Justice System		-			
15. Search and Seizure Laws		-			
Recruit Officer	_	FTO:			
FTP Supervisor					

REPORT WRITING:

16. Accuracy / Completeness				
17. Organization / Details				
18. Spelling/Grammar/Neatness				
19. Appropriate Time Used				
PERFORMANCE:				
20. Radio / 10-Code				
21. Radio / listen-comprehend				
22. Radio Articulation				
23. Use of Map / Response Time				
24. Field Scenarios				
25. Driving Performance				
26. Driving / moderate stress conditions				
27. Field Performance / non-stress				
28. Field Performance / stress conditions				
29. Self-Initiated activity				
30. Officer Safety / general				
31. Officer Safety with:				
(a) 5150 Persons				
(b) Prisoners				
32. Control of Conflict / Voice				
33. Control of Conflict / Physical				
34. Problem Solving / Decision Making				
35. Interview Techniques				
36. Disturbance Calls				
37. Traffic Stops				
38. Criminal Investigations				
39. Collision Investigations				
40. Patrol Procedures				
41. Crime Prevention				
42. Oral Communications				
43. Crisis Intervention				
Review / Initial each day: (Recruit)				
(FTO)				
(110)				
COMMENTS:				
See attached page(s) for narrative portion of every service of the second services of the second sec	valuation.			
Recruit Officer	FT	O:		
FTP Supervisor				

Date(s):	
Comments:	
Most Acceptable Performance of the Day:	
Logat Assentable Douformanes of the Day	
<u>Least Acceptable Performance of the Day:</u>	
Pagnit Officer	ETO.
Recruit Officer	FTO:
FTP Supervisor	

SUPERVISOR'S WEEKLY REPORT

Recruit Officer:		Supervisor:	
I have reviewed the above to	I have	s Daily Observation Report also discussed his/her or	orts for the week of verall performance with
FTO	·		
Additional methods(s) by ☐ Report Review ☐ M ☐ Other	fleetings	Observation	ıated:
Regarding the recruit off	icer's performance:		
I □ have □ have not discr	ussed the recruit office	cer's significant strengths	with him/her.
I □ have □ have not discr	ussed the recruit offic	cer's significant weakness	ses with him/ her.
The recruit officer's significant	icant weaknesses 🗖]	have D have not require	d remedial training.
Remedial training, if pro-	vided, consisted of:		
Comments regarding sign	nificant strengths, w	eaknesses, and progress	s to date:
The recruit officer's progret information.	ess to date is accep	otable 🗖 not acceptable	based on the above
Recruit Officer	Date	Supervisor	Date
FTP Supervisor:		Date	:

SUMMARY EVALUATION REPORT

Recruit Officer	FTO
Week(s) to Date Phase Began:	Date Phase Ended:
Significant Strengths	
1.	
2.	
3.	
Significant Weaknesses	
1.	
2.	
3.	
Additional Comments / Rem	edial Efforts:
The recruit officer □is □ is no	ot performing at a solo patrol officer level.
Recruit Officer:	Date:
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:

REMEDIAL TRAINING ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET

Recruit Officer:	Date:	Week #:
Your FTO has identified one or more ar attention and improvement. You will be below by		± •
PERFORMANCE DEFICIENCIES:		
Define the problem specifically giving example:	s. Describe the trai	ning already conducted.
	ven to the recruit of performance goals	fficer to correct the above-described problem(s). (ii.e.: practice self-initiated car stops daily for 3
Recruit Officer's Signature:		Date:
FTOs Signature		Date:
ASSIGNMENT COMPLETION: Has recruit officer satisfactorily comple Is the officer now performing at a comp		plan?
Has an additional assignment been give	n?	
COMMENTS: If the training plan in not satisfactorily complete officer's continued substandard performance. A generated outlining a follow-up training plan.	· •	nendations MUST be made regarding the recruit AL TRAINING WORKSHEETS should be
**It is the responsibility of the ORIGIN communicated to the recruit officer's ne		
Recruit Officer's Signature:		Date:
FTOs Signature:		Date:
FTP Supervisor Signature:		Date:

BELMONT POLICE DEPARTMENT EVALUATION OF FIELD TRAINING OFFICER

Field Training Officer:	Date:	
Recruit Officer:		
In an effort to ensure that the Field Training Officer material evaluation form is presented to the recruit officer for contract that he/she is making and the effectiveness of their traininterested in doing his/her best would welcome this type the evaluation honestly and objectively for the Field Transay be presented with a summary of your comments. Comments will not be made known to the FTOs. Pleas FTO supervisor.	ompletion. It is to the FT ining. It is the Department of objective feedback. raining Officer. The FTC You are asked to sign yo	O's benefit to know the impression at's belief that an FTO who is truly With that in mind, please complete os will not receive these forms but ur name, but the source of the
INSTRUCTIONS: Circle one of the responses, windication of poor or fair must be explained on the not have to be explained, unless you wish to include just to avoid writing an explanation, remember the purpose.	ne lines following. Ave de a narrative. Please	erage, good or excellent ratings do do not give one of the latter ratings
ABOUT YOUR TRAINING OFFICER, HOW W	OULD YOU RATE:	
 1. His / her ability as a Police Officer? □ Poor □ Fair □ Average 	☐ Above Average	□ Excellent
Explanation:		
2. The example set for you? ☐ Poor ☐ Fair ☐ Average Explanation:	☐ Above Average	☐ Excellent
3. Knowledge of the training material covered? ☐ Poor ☐ Fair ☐ Average	☐ Above Average	☐ Excellent
Explanation:		
Ç	☐ Above Average	
Explanation:		

5. Ability to communi Poor			clear/ reasonable direc Above Average	tion? □ Excellent
Explanation:			· ·	
6. Application of hone ☐ Poor			in rating you? ☐ Above Average	☐ Excellent
Explanation:				
7. Overall attitude for	the work he/		☐ Above Average	☐ Excellent
Explanation:				
List the area(s) in which	ch you think	your FTO puts	s forth his/her best effo	ort.
List the area(s) in which	ch you think	your FTO puts	s forth his/her least eff	ort.
Any additional comme	ents you may	wish to make	:	
Recruit Officer:			Date:	

FIELD TRAINING PROGRAM CRITIQUE FORM

The Field Training Program personnel are determined to provide new employees with an effective training experience. Below is a list of questions pertaining to the training you received while involved in the Field Training Program. The purpose of the form is to present objective feedback to program personnel to be used to improve and enhance the program's effectiveness. Please read each question carefully and respond honestly and directly. Your candidness and comments will be appreciated. Once completed, please return the form to the FTP Supervisor

e
Is
ce

Do you feel program personnel were objective you?	in making eva	luations, judgments, and de	cisions about
			
			
Upon completion of the Field Training Progra areas?	m, do you feel	you were proficient in each	of the following
Department Policies and Procedures	☐ YES	□ NO	
Patrol Vehicle Operations	☐ YES	□ NO	
Officer Safety	□ YES	□ NO	
Report Writing	☐ YES	□ NO	
Codes and Law	☐ YES	□ NO	
Patrol Procedures	☐ YES	□ NO	
	☐ YES	□ NO	
Handcuffing an Searching Techniques Use of Force	☐ YES	□ NO	
	☐ YES	□ NO	
Traffic (including DUI & Accidents) Search and Seizure			
	☐ YES	□ NO	
Radio Procedures	☐ YES	□ NO	
Investigations and Evidence	☐ YES	□ NO	
Conflict Resolution	☐ YES	□ NO	
COPPS/ POP	☐ YES	□ NO	
Courtroom Procedures	\square YES	□ NO	
What is the greatest strength of the FTO Progrimprove the program?			
Use the space below to add anything that may	not have been	covered above.	
Recruit Officer Signature	Date		

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

Adopted by General Assembly resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979

Article 1

Law enforcement officials shall at all times fulfill the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

Commentary:

- (a) The term "law enforcement officials', includes all officers of the law, whether appointed or elected, who exercise police powers, especially the powers of arrest or detention.
- (b) In countries where police powers are exercised by military authorities, whether uniformed or not, or by State security forces, the definition of law enforcement officials shall be regarded as including officers of such services.
- (c) Service to the community is intended to include particularly the rendition of services of assistance to those members of the community who by reason of personal, economic, social or other emergencies are in need of immediate aid.
- (d) This provision is intended to cover not only all violent, predatory and harmful acts, but extends to the full range of prohibitions under penal statutes. It extends to conduct by persons not capable of incurring criminal liability.

Article 2

In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

Commentary:

- (a) The human rights in question are identified and protected by national and international law. Among the relevant international instruments are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
- (b) National commentaries to this provision should indicate regional or national provisions identifying and protecting these rights.

Article 3

Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty.

Commentary:

- (a) This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officials should be exceptional; while it implies that law enforcement officials may be authorized to use force as is reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected offenders, no force going beyond that may be used.
- (b) National law ordinarily restricts the use of force by law enforcement officials in accordance with a principle of proportionality. It is to be understood that such national principles of proportionality are to be

respected in the interpretation of this provision. In no case should this provision be interpreted to authorize the use of force which is disproportionate to the legitimate objective to be achieved.

(c) The use of firearms is considered an extreme measure. Every effort should be made to exclude the use of firearms, especially against children. In general, firearms should not be used except when a suspected offender offers armed resistance or otherwise jeopardizes the lives of others and less extreme measures are not sufficient to restrain or apprehend the suspected offender. In every instance in which a firearm is discharged, a report should be made promptly to the competent authorities.

Article 4

Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of law enforcement officials shall be kept confidential, unless the performance of duty or the needs of justice strictly require otherwise.

Commentary:

By the nature of their duties, law enforcement officials obtain information which may relate to private lives or be potentially harmful to the interests, and especially the reputation, of others. Great care should be exercised in safeguarding and using such information, which should be disclosed only in the performance of duty or to serve the needs of justice. Any disclosure of such information for other purposes is wholly improper.

Article 5

No law enforcement official may inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, a threat to national security, internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Commentary:

- (a) This prohibition derives from the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly, according to which: "[Such an act is] an offence to human dignity and shall be condemned as a denial of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [and other international human rights instruments]."
- (b) The Declaration defines torture as follows:
- ". . . torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted by or at the instigation of a public official on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating him or other persons. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions to the extent consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners."
- (c) The term "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" has not been defined by the General Assembly but should be interpreted so as to extend the widest possible protection against abuses, whether physical or mental.

Article 6

Law enforcement officials shall ensure the full protection of the health of persons in their custody and, in particular, shall take immediate action to secure medical attention whenever required.

Commentary:

- (a) "Medical attention", which refers to services rendered by any medical personnel, including certified medical practitioners and paramedics, shall be secured when needed or requested.
- (b) While the medical personnel are likely to be attached to the law enforcement operation, law enforcement officials must take into account the judgment of such personnel when they recommend providing the person in custody with appropriate treatment through, or in consultation with, medical personnel from outside the law enforcement operation.
- (c) It is understood that law enforcement officials shall also secure medical attention for victims of violations of law or of accidents occurring in the course of violations of law.

Article 7

Law enforcement officials shall not commit any act of corruption. They shall also rigorously oppose and combat all such acts.

Commentary:

- (a) Any act of corruption, in the same way as any other abuse of authority, is incompatible with the profession of law enforcement officials. The law must be enforced fully with respect to any law enforcement official who commits an act of corruption, as Governments cannot expect to enforce the law among their citizens if they cannot, or will not, enforce the law against their own agents and within their agencies.
- (b) While the definition of corruption must be subject to national law, it should be understood to encompass the commission or omission of an act in the performance of or in connection with one's duties, in response to gifts, promises or incentives demanded or accepted, or the wrongful receipt of these once the act has been committed or omitted.
- (c) The expression "act of corruption" referred to above should be understood to encompass attempted corruption.

Article 8

Law enforcement officials shall respect the law and the present Code. They shall also, to the best of their capability, prevent and rigorously oppose any violations of them.

Law enforcement officials who have reason to believe that a violation of the present Code has occurred or is about to occur shall report the matter to their superior authorities and, where necessary, to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial power.

Commentary:

- (a) This Code shall be observed whenever it has been incorporated into national legislation or practice. If legislation or practice contains stricter provisions than those of the present Code, those stricter provisions shall be observed.
- (b) The article seeks to preserve the balance between the need for internal discipline of the agency on which public safety is largely dependent, on the one hand, and the need for dealing with violations of basic human rights, on the other. Law enforcement officials shall report violations within the chain of command and take other lawful action outside the chain of command only when no other remedies are available or effective. It is understood that law enforcement officials shall not suffer administrative or other penalties because they have reported that a violation of this Code has occurred or is about to occur.
- (c) The term "appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial power" refers to any authority or organ existing under national law, whether internal to the law enforcement agency or

independent thereof, with statutory, customary or other power to review grievances and complaints arising out of violations within the purview of this Code.

- (d) In some countries, the mass media may be regarded as performing complaint review functions similar to those described in subparagraph (c) above. Law enforcement officials may, therefore, be justified if, as a last resort and in accordance with the laws and customs of their own countries and with the provisions of article 4 of the present Code, they bring violations to the attention of public opinion through the mass media.
- (e) Law enforcement officials who comply with the provisions of this Code deserve the respect, the full support and the co-operation of the community and of the law enforcement agency in which they serve, as well as the law enforcement profession.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve the community; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all and will behave in a manner that does not bring discredit to me or my agency. I will maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life. I will be exemplary in obeying the law and the regulations of my department.

Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever-secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty. I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill-will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession... law enforcement. I will never engage in acts of corruption or bribery, nor will I condone such acts by other police officers. I will cooperate with all legally authorized agencies and their representatives in the pursuit of justice.

I know that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance and will take every reasonable opportunity to enhance and improve my level of knowledge and competence.

Law Enforcement Oath of Honor

On my honor,
I will never betray my badge,
my integrity, my character,
or the public trust.
I will always have the courage
to hold myself and others
accountable for our actions.
I will always uphold the
Constitution,
the community and
the agency I serve,
so help me God.

Developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police Committee on Police Ethics

Before Police Officers take upon themselves the "LAW ENFORCEMENT OATH OF HONOR,"

it is vital that they understand what it truly means. An oath is a solemn pledge someone voluntarily makes when they sincerely intend to do what they say. The key words in the

"LAW ENFORCEMENT OATH OF HONOR"

are defined thusly:

HONOR means giving one's word as a bond and guarantee.

BETRAY is defined as breaking faith and proving false.

The **BADGE** is a visible-symbol of the power of your office.

INTEGRITY is firm adherence to principles, both in our private and public life.

CHARACTER means the qualities and standards of behavior that distinguish an individual.

The **PUBLIC TRUST** is a duty imposed in faith to those we are sworn to serve.

COURAGE is having the "heart," the mental, and the moral strength to venture, persevere, withstand, and overcome danger, difficulty, and fear.

ACCOUNTABILITY means that we are answerable and responsible for our actions.

COMMUNITY is the municipalities, neighborhoods, and citizens we serve.

IN HOUSE TRAINING

- ORIENTATION:
 - o Uniform / Equipment Checklist
 - Station Orientation
 - o US Constitutional Rights
- ETHICS
 - o Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials
 - Law Enforcement Code of Ethics
 - o Law Enforcement Oath of Honor
- LEADERSHIP
- COMMUNITY ORIENTATION / GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS
- FIRST AID
- REPORT WRITING / COMPUTERS
- ARREST CONTROL / BATON
- CROWD CONTROL
- DEPARTMENT POLICY MANUAL
- BELMONT CITY ORDINANCES
- TESTS:
 - Use of Force
 - Police Pursuits
 - Less than Full Access
 - o Range Qualification
 - o Defensive Tactics Review

ORIENTATION:	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will read and review the introductory sections of the FTO Manual.				
Explain the officer's relationship with the FTO and what is expected during the progression of the program.				
Assure that the officer knows his/her own radio call sign and enough radio procedure to request help/cover if necessary.				
The officer will qualify at the range with a Range Master and understand the policy regarding the carrying of off duty weapons.				
The office will explain the hours of all shifts and be able to explain the absence reporting requirements.		- <u></u>		
The officer will possess the proper uniform, equipment and supplies. The officer will be inspected for completeness and serviceability.				

Refer to In-House Recruit Officer Equipment Checklist for list of equipment and supplies to be provided or possessed by new officers.

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
ORIENTATION, cont.				
The officer will be shown where to locate various refere	nce mat	erials.		
Policy Manual				
Penal Codes				
Vehicle Codes				
Traffic Collision Manual				
Health and Safety Codes				
Welfare and Institutions Codes				
Legal Source Book				
Report Forms				_
The officer will be familiar with the following equipmer	nt / locat	tions.		
Radios				
Telephone systems				
APBnet Flyers				
Gun locker				
Armory				
Fingerprint stations/LiveScan				_
Evidence Processing/Lockers				
Copy/Fax machine/Scanner				
Computer/Reverse directory				
Shift Bulletins				
BOLs/Teletypes		_		
The officer shall recognize the basic rights of all				
persons as granted by the United States Constitution				
and shall at all times adhere to those rights granted by				
the following amendments:				
First – Freedom of religion, speech, press, and publi	ic assem	ıbly		
Fourth – Search and seizure only by warrant or good	d cours			
Fourth – Search and seizure only by warrant or good	u cause			
Fifth – Right to trial; no double jeopardy; no self-in	crimina	tion:		
right to due process; and no confiscation without co				
G E F	p 10 u			
Sixth – Right to a speedy trial				
6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Eighth – Excessive bail prohibited				

Fourteenth – Civil rights (18 USC, 242 Color of law/authority)

ETHICS	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall identify law enforcement ethical standards - (Law Enforcement Code of Ethics, Oath of Honor, and the Code of Conduct) and explain and/or demonstrate how they apply to ethical decision-making.				
The officer shall demonstrate the ability to accept responsibility for his/her actions.				
The officer shall illustrate, through explanation or example, the following aspects of ethical conduct:				
An officer shall not engage in any conduct or activities on or off duty that bring discredit on the officer, bring the department into disrepute, or impair its efficient and effective operation.				
Officers shall conduct themselves in a manner that will foster cooperation among members of the department, showing respect, courtesy, and professionalism in their dealings with one another.				
Officers shall not use language or engage in acts that demean, harass, or intimidate another.		· ——		
Officers shall conduct themselves toward the public in a civil and professional manner that implies a service orientation and that will foster public respect and cooperation.				
Officers shall treat violators with respect and courtesy, guard against employing an officious or overbearing attitude or language that may belittle, ridicule, or intimidate the individual, or act in a manner that unnecessarily delays the performance of duty.				

While recognizing the need to demonstrate authority and control over criminal suspects and prisoners, officers shall adhere to the department's Use of Force policy and shall observe the civil rights and protect the well-being of those in their charge.	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall recognize his/her responsibility to intervene to stop offenses unlawful/unethical acts) by other officers in order to maintain or restore professional control over a given situation or to improve the professional quality of future interactions.				
The officer shall identify and evaluate methods for handling unethical or criminal conduct on the part of a fellow officer.		. ——		
The officer shall identify and discuss problems associated with some common ethical decisions, including: • Non-enforcement of specific laws by personal choice • Acceptance of gratuities • Misuse of sick time, etc.		- ————————————————————————————————————		
The officer shall review and explain the policies and procedures from the Policy Manual associated with conduct both on and off duty				
The officer shall explain the most common limitations of their discretionary authority, to include: • Law • Departmental policy and procedure • Departmental goals and objectives • Community expectations • Officer Safety				
The officer shall identify the potential consequences of inappropriate discretionary decision making, including: • Death or injury • Additional crime				
 Civil and vicarious liability 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
• Discipline				
• Embarrassment to department				
 Relationship with the community 				
Given various scenarios, simulated incidents, or calls for service the officer shall identify and determine which of the following are acceptable decisions:				
• Arrest				·
• Cite and Release				· ——
Referral				
Verbal warning				
 No action 				·
<u>LEADERSHIP</u>				
The officer shall identify and develop effective leadership strategies that provide purpose, direction, and motivation to co-workers and community members.				
The officer shall illustrate through explanation or example how each of the following leadership competencies can affect his/her skills and abilities as an officer:				
 Integrity 				
• Credibility				
• Trust				
• Discretion	-			
• Duty				·
• Loyalty				
• Honesty				
The officer shall assess and explain his/her leadership role within the department with clear consideration of the organization's vision, mission, and values statement.				
COMMUNITY ORIENTATION / GEOGRAPHI	C LOCAT	ΓIONS		
The officer will locate and explain each of the follow City Hall	ring within	the City.		
City Manager's office				
Council Chambers				
City Clerk's office				

In- House Week 64 Revised 12/26/2018 Printed 11/20/2019

		DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
	Finance Department/Business Licenses				
	Parks and Recreation Department				
	Public Works Operations				
	Public Works Engineering/Administration				
	Nesbit Elementary School				
	Central Elementary School				
	Notre Dame Elementary/High School				
	Notre Dame de Namur University				
	Belmont Sports Complex				
	O'Donnell Park				
	Alexander Park				
	Twin Pines Park				
	Barrett Community Center				
	Patricia Wharton Park				
	Cipriani School				
	Davey Glen Park				
	Charles Armstrong School	-			
	Carlmont High School				-
	Immaculate Heart of Mary				
	Merry Moppett/Belmont Oaks Academy				
	Hastings Tot Lot				
	Hidden Canyon Park	-			-
	Ralston School	-			-
	Fox School				
	Belameda Park				
	Water Dog Lake				
	Hallmark Park				
	Belmont Library				
	McDougal Park				
Th	e officer will identify the locations of the following supp	ort age	ncies.		
	San Mateo Medical Center (ER/Registration)				
	Keller Center				
	Psychiatric Emergency Services				
	Sequoia Hospital				
	Mills Hospital				
	Peninsula Hospital				
	Kaiser Hospital (SSF / RWC)				
	Emergency Pet Hospital (ECR, SNC)				
	San Mateo County Sheriff's Office				
	SMCSO San Carlos Bureau				
	SMCSO San Carlos Buteau SMCSO Records/Investigations				-
	DIVICAO INCCUIDA III VOSII ZALIUIIS				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
San Mateo County Jail – Maguire				
San Mateo County Jail – Maple Street				
San Mateo County NTF/VTTF				
SMCSO – Gang Intelligence Unit				
Crime Lab/Coroner's Office				
California Highway Patrol -Redwood City				
Hillcrest (Juvenile Hall and Courts)				
Southern Traffic Court District Attorney's Office (3 rd & 4 th Floors)		· 	-	
San Mateo County Courts (RWC * SSF)				
Your House South (Juvenile housing)				
Children's receiving home (CPS Tower Rd)				
Peninsula Humane Society				
First Chance				
FIRST AID				
The officer 1-11 and 1-11 and 1-11				
The officer shall review and explain the agency's policy on administering first aid,				
including use of the AED.				
melading use of the MED.				
The officer shall discuss why a law enforcement				
officer is morally, ethically, and legally (per				
1799 HS) required to maintain proficiency in				
first aid techniques.				
The officer shall explain why the improper				
application of first aid techniques could conceivably result in civil action against the				
officer and the agency.				
officer and the agency.				
The officer shall explain the agency's plan for				
the management of occupational exposure to				
blood and airborne pathogens.				
The officer shall explain department policies				
concerning providing aid and transportation to				
sick or injured persons.		_		
The officer will list four ways of controlling				
bleeding.				
• Elevation				
 Direct pressure 				
Pressure points				
 Tourniquet 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will review the two types of CPR				
with a qualified CPR instructor. (Use fire dept.				
to complete this section as necessary. If no				
valid CPR card make arrangements through				
Training Manager.)				
One person CPR				
Two person CPR				
Ambu-bag video and training		·		
Amou-bag video and training				
The officer will identify the symptoms and first				
aid procedures for an epilepsy incident.				
and procedures for an epitepsy including.				
The officer will discuss the benefits of locating				
medic alert badges/bracelets/necklaces and/or				
I.D. cards in emergency first aid situations.				
The officer will identify those symptoms that				
distinguish Huntington's Disease from alcohol				
intoxication.				
 Lack of alcohol odor on breath 				
Uncontrollable body movements				
o neomionable body movements				
The officer will discuss those situations which				
may require a multi-paramedic response.				
Major accidents				
Major disasters				
A * 1 1				
1		· 		
 Large fires/explosions 	-	·		
The officer will tour an ambulance for				
familiarization of uses and basic equipment,				
and will discuss medic response (type and				
number of units) to the following:				
 Medical emergency (0-5 injured) 				
• Expanded medical (5-15 injured)				
Major medical (16-50 injured)			-	
 Medical disaster (50+ injured) 			-	
REPORT WRITING / COMPUTERS				
ALIONI WAILING / COM CIEND				
The officer will become familiar with the following depart	tment rep	ort forms		
Crime Report				
Supplemental Report				
CAD/Incident Report				
C. D. meldent Report				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Emergency Protective Order (EPO)				
DV-279		· .		
Victim of Violent Crime Notification				·
Deadly Weapons Confiscation				
DV Resource Guide & CORA				
293 PC				
CHP 555/556/555-03				
CHP 180				
DL310		·		
DS427				
15 15			-	. ——
DS367/DS367M/DS367SP		· 		
BPD202	-		-	
11550 H&S Supplemental				
5150 WI/72 Hour Hold				
Mental Health Information Release				
Inebriate Transport				
849 PC				
Citizen's Arrest Form (CA)				
Missing Person – DOJ CJIS8568				
BPD Missing Person Investigation				
Suspected Child Abuse/CPS Referral				
Property/Evidence				
Suspected Elder Abuse/APS Referral		· . ———		
Animal Bite report				·
Field ID/Photo Lineup Admonition				
Consent to Search/Electronics Consent				
Medical Release				
Juvenile Contact Report (JCR)				
Juvenile PCD & Felony NTA				
Juvenile Diversion Contract		·		
Vehicle Maintenance Request				
Notice To Appear/Citation				
Citation Dismissal Request	-		-	
TR-100 Notice to Correct (Moving/Criminal)				
Parking/Admin. Citations/Bail Sched.				
Citation Amendment (Parking)				
Truancy Warnings				
Loud Party Notice				
ATC Door Hanger				
Abandoned Vehicle (11-24) Sticker				
Request for Leave				
Overtime				
602 PC – Trespass Order				
	-			

The officer will be able to login and access the		
CAD/report writing system (RIMS).		
Review County Protocols to include:		
 Chronic Inebriate 		
Homicide		
 Elder & Dependent Adult Abuse 		
 Missing/Abducted Child 		
 Officer Involved Critical Incident 		
 Child Sexual Assault 		
 Human Trafficking 		
Workplace Fatality		
 School Violence Prevention 		
 Pursuit 		
 In-Custody Death 		
 Electronic Tracking System (ETS) 	<u> </u>	
 Deaths to Coroner Reporting 		
Airport Traffic Control (Code 2000)		
1		

adversary

baton

Minimize adverse public reaction to using a

Two handed blow is more effective

Expandable Baton (Optional)

DEFENSIVE TACTICS INSTRUCTOR: (This section should be completed with a certified DT Instructor prior to entering Week 1)

ARREST CONTROL / BATON DATE TRAINED DATE TESTED The officer will demonstrate the proper weaponless defense tactics. Wrist locks • Twist locks • Take downs • Personal Body Weapons Handcuffing • Cursory searches The officer will identify those body points that are recognized as preferred target areas and those body points which are potentially lethal when struck by a baton. The officer will demonstrate evasive tactics with the baton starting at the port position. • Counter jab • Counter defensive blow • Counter wrist blow • Wrist release • Twist release The officer will identify the reasons for twohanded use of the baton in riot formation. Prevent use of baton in a striking manner Minimize the chances of losing baton to an

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
CAROTID CONTROL HOLD				
The officer shall successfully complete department approved training in the use and application of the Carotid Control Hold.	_		_	
CROWD CONTROL				
The officer will demonstrate the riot control baton positions and discuss riot formations. • Ready position • Port position	_		- <u>-</u>	
The officer shall explain the basic principles of crowd and riot control tactics and shall be able to participate effectively as a team member in crowd control situations.				
The officer shall explain the use of the baton/impact weapon when an officer is involved in any of the basic crowd control formations and explain the use and maintenance of the remaining riot gear.		. <u> </u>		
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 100 - Law Enforcement Authority Sec 102 - Chief Executive Officer Sec 104 - Oath of Office Sec 106 - Belmont Policy Manual Sec 107 - SMCPSA Countywide Protocols Sec 200 - Organizational Structure &				
Responsibility Sec 201 - Organizational Responsibility by Rank				
Sec 204 - Interim Directives Sec 205 - Line of Duty Deaths and Funerals Sec 206 - Emergency Management Plan				
Sec 208 - Training Policy Sec 212 - Electronic Mail Sec 214 - Administrative Communications Sec 216 - Staffing Levels				
Sec 300 - Use of Force Sec 306 - Handcuffing and Restraints				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Sec 308 - Control Devices and Techniques				
Sec 309 - Conducted Energy Device				
Sec 310 - Officer Involved Shooting		·		
Sec 312 - Firearms and Qualifications				
Sec 314 - Vehicle Pursuits		·		
Sec 328 - Discriminatory Harassment		·		
Sec 340 - Professional Standards Policy		·		
Sec 342 - Information Technology Use		·		
Sec 343 - Report Writing Format & Form Use				
Sec 344 - Report Preparation		·		
Sec 376 - Chaplains		·		
Sec 430 - Emergency Utility Services				
Sec 436 - Field Training Program				
Sec 444 - Watch Commanders		· 		
Sec 448 - Mobile Data Computer Use				
Sec 600 - Investigation and Prosecution				
Sec 606 - Asset Forfeiture Policy		· 		
Sec 800 - Communication Operation		· 	-	
Sec 801 - Radio Channels-Use &	•			
Coordination				
Sec 802 - Property & Evidence				
Sec 810 - Protected Information		·		
Sec 900 - Temporary Holding Facility		· 		
Sec 1000 - Recruitment and Selection	-			
	-			
Sec 1001 - Specialized Assignments –				
Internal and Lateral	-			
Sec 1002 - Evaluation of Employees		· 		
Sec 1003 - Peer Support Team		· 		
Sec 1004 - Promotional Policy				
Sec 1005 - Grievance Procedure		· 		
Sec 1009 - Reporting Employee Convictions		· 		
Sec 1011 - Drug & Alcohol Free Workplace				
Sec 1012 - Police Memorabilia Sales				
Sec 1013 - Sick Leave Reporting				
Sec 1014 - Leave Policy				
Sec 1015 - Communicable Diseases		· ——		-
Sec 1017 - Smoking and Tobacco Use		·		
Sec 1019 - Personnel Complaints		· 		
Sec 1021 - Seat Belts		· 		
Sec 1023 - Body Armor				
Sec 1025 - Personnel Files		· 		
Sec 1029 - Commendations		. 		
Sec 1030 - Fitness for Duty				
Sec 1032 - Meal Periods and Breaks				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Sec 1033 - Lactation Break Policy				
Sec 1035 - Lactation Break Folloy Sec 1036 - Overtime Payment Requests				
Sec 1038 - Outside Work Employment				
Sec 1039 - On Duty Injuries				
Sec 1040 - Grooming & Personal Appearance				
Sec 1040 - Personal Appearance Standards				
Sec 1043 - Uniform Regulations				
Sec 1047 - Nepotism and Conflicting				
Relationships				
Sec 1049 - Department Badges				
Sec 1051 - Modified Duty Assignments				
Sec 1055 - Employee Speech, Expression and				
Social Networking				
2 out 1 to Working				
BELMONT CITY CODES				
The officer will read all of the following Belmont City	Codes. T	hey will be n	eviewed /	signed off
with their FTO during the Training Week they correspond		J		S
14-151 - Skateboarding on sidewalk/ street				
16-33 - Park hours				
15-51 to 15-57 - Curfew				
15-90 to 15-93 - Party Ordinance				
5-6(1) - Leash law				
5-6(3) - Barking dog				
12-22 - Soliciting w/o permit				
14-3 - Vehicles off road				
16-26 - Alcohol in parks				
15-7 - Fireworks				
15-33 & 15-34 - Discharge of firearms				
15-1.1 - Consuming alcohol in public				
25-4 - Removing trees				
14-84 - Hauling permit required				
14-4 - Tow Trucks				
14-5 - Tow Trucks				
14-38 to 14-46 - Truck Routes/Weight Limits				
14-47 to 14-61 - Truck Routes/Weight Limits				
15-10 - Mistreat/Interfere - Police Dog				
7-136 - Unsafe Buildings				
18-50 to 18-57 - Alarms				

IN-HOUSE WEEK

	Dates:				
The training material for In-lathe training.	House T	Training was reviewed	d with me and l	I acknowledge rece	ipt of
Recruit Officer:			Date:		
The recruit officer has satisfa	ectorily	completed the skills i	nastery checkli	st for this week.	
FTO:			Date:		
FTP Supervisor:			Date:		
Test #1 – Use of Force		Date:	Score:		
Test #2 – Police Pursuits		Date:	Score:		
Less Than Full Access Test		Date:	Score:		
Arrest / Control Review	Date:	with:		□ Pass □ Fail	
Duty Weapon Qualification	Date:	with:		□ Pass □ Fail	
AR-15 Qualification	Date:	with:		□ Pass □ Fail	
Less Lethal Shotgun Qual	Date:	with		☐ Pass ☐ Fail	

- FIRST SHIFT CHECKLIST / PATROL VEHICLE INSPECTION
- RADIO PROCEDURES
- COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND SERVICE
- PROFESSIONAL DEMEAMOR AND COMMUNICATIONS
- CULTURAL DIVERSITY
- RACIAL PROFILING
- COMMUNITY / PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING
- TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS

FIRST SHIFT CHECKLIST / PATROL VEHICLE INSPECTION

		DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
what is exp progression of officer knows	ficer's relationship with the FTO, ected the first shift and the f the program. Be certain that the what is expected of him/her on and that he/she is mentally and spared.				
r January II a	r · · · · · ·				
radio call num	the officer knows his/her own aber and enough radio procedure o/cover if necessary.				
	ous emergency situations and at will allow each officer to react				
in a compatible					
• Prowle	er response				
 Felony 	/ High-risk car stop				
• Routin	ne car stop		·		
 Distur 	bance calls				
• Dome:	stic violence		. <u></u>		
• 5150 c	ealls		·		
 Arrest 	situations		. <u></u>		
 Office 	r hostage situations				
and complete duty shift. Ins	rill conduct a vehicle inspection an inspection card prior to each spection shall include: unical condition (tire, lights, etc.)				
Check					
	for contraband	-	·		
• Check		•			
	fire extinguisher	•			
	first aid kit	1			
	emergency equipment	·			
	shotgun/AR-15 rack and	·			
release	•				
O	Construction and parts				
0	Safety	1			
0	Carrying/handling		·		
0	Loading and unloading				
0	Checking for obstructions		·		
0	Clearing jams / fixing				
3	malfunction				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Check radio operation	-	·		·
Check Blood Borne pathogen kit /AED				
Check for new damage/How to report damage				
Check digital camera				
Check mobile computer, ensure functional		· ——		
The officer shall explain the purposes of a vehicle inspection prior to driving. These shall minimally include: • Prevent collisions • Promote operational efficiency				
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Reduce maintenance and repair costs				-
 Locate contraband/evidence/property 		· ——		
The officer will know where the Corporation Yard is and how and when to: • Get/check oil				
 Get gas (including if corp yard pumps 				
are out of service)				
 Complete Vehicle Maintenance Form 				
and provide copy to VMO				
RADIO PROCEDURES				
The officer will recite from memory department recognized radio codes and will use them during all transmissions.				
The officer will demonstrate how to transmit				
properly.				
 How and when to key the microphone 				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Position of microphone when talking				
Voice clarity and speed				
 Using assigned call sign 				
 Brevity 				
 Phonetic alphabet 				
 Accuracy of transmissions 				
 Do not clip initial part of transmission 				
 Radio Etiquette and Courtesy 				
The officer will define the following radio terminology.				
 Back-up 		. <u></u>		
• Cover (Code 2 cover, Code 3 cover)				

ETAAssistanceStand-by10-12	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will demonstrate how to run the following information on the radio. • Warrants (AWS, WPS, NCIC) • Driver license and Identification Cards • Records (city/county, SR, CII) • Property (APS/AFS) • License Plates				
COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND SERVICE				
The officer shall explain the agency's responsibilities to community service.				
The officer shall identify roles encompassed in the agency's responsibilities to provide community service. Those roles may include:				
 Protect life and property 				
Crime prevention		· 		
Public education Delivery of couries		· ——		-
Delivery of service Enforcement of law(s)				
• Enforcement of law(s)				-
Community partnershipsProblem Oriented Policing				
Problem Oriented PolicingBelmont Safe Schools				
#BelmontWatch Program				
"Bennon water Frogram				
PROFESSIONAL DEMEANOR AND COMMUN	NICATIO	<u>NS</u>		
The officer shall explain the various methods				
by which citizens evaluate law enforcement				
agencies and their officers.				
The officer shall identify verbal factors that				
could contribute to a negative response from				
the public, including:				
Profanity				
 Derogatory language 				
 Ethnically offensive terminology 				

The officer shall identify non-verbal factors that could contribute to a negative response from the public, including: Officious and disrespectful attitude Improper use of body language Improper cultural response	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall discuss why it may be beneficial to explain the reasons for actions taken to inquiring citizens				
The officer shall conduct telephone conversations in a professional manner.				
CULTURAL DIVERSITY				
The officer shall explain how the culture of the community can have an effect on its relationship with his/her agency.				
The officer shall identify cultural motivations and biases that may affect professional ethics and the law.				
The officer shall assess and explain ways in which he/she can increase the trust of the community he/she serves.				
RACIAL PROFILING				
The officer shall understand that effective police work profiles behavior rather than race.				
The officer shall recognize that 13519.4 PC states, "a law enforcement officer shall not engage in racial profiling," and that it applies to all protected classes including gender and religion.				
The officer shall explain the 4th and 14th amendments of the US Constitution and how they define law enforcement activities that pertain to racial profiling.				

The officer shall discuss how the history of the community can have an affect on the community's relationship with his/her agency.	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall be able to summarize and apply the agency's policy regarding racial profiling.				
COMMUNITY/PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING	<u>G</u>			
The officer shall review and explain the agency's concept of community/problem-oriented policing as it relates to community priorities and needs, focusing on specific violations, crimes, or circumstances.				
The officer shall describe the advantages of working with the community to find solutions to problems related to community safety and quality of life issues.				
The officer shall explain the agency's problem-solving model (e.g. SARA) and be able to document information gleaned from various community sources.				
TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS				
The officer shall discuss how tactical communication involves both professional demeanor and words (verbal and non-verbal cues).				
 The officer shall identify the benefits of tactical communication including: Enhanced safety (reduces likelihood of physical confrontation and injury) Enhanced professionalism (decreases citizen complaints, civil liability, personal, and professional stress) 				

The officer shall demonstrate an ability to perform in a calm, professional demeanor while deescalating hostilities or conflicts (i.e., without resorting to physical force).	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall explain and demonstrate the ability to use deflection techniques in response to verbal abuse. Every word that follows "but" is professional language that is goal directed. Examples might include: • I appreciate that, but I need to see your driver's license.				
 I understand that, but I need you to sign the citation. 				
Given a scenario or an actual incident involving an uncooperative subject(s), the officer shall be able to generate voluntary compliance using the 5-step process:				
• Ask (Ethical Appeal) The subject is given an opportunity to voluntarily comply by simply being asked to comply				
• Set Context (Reasonable Appeal) – The "why" questions are answered by the identification or explanation of the law, policy, or rationale that applies to the situation				
 Present Options (Personal Appeal) – Explain possible options 				
 Confirm (Practice Appeal) Provides one last opportunity for voluntary compliance; 				
• Act – (Take appropriate action)				
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 400 - Patrol Function				
Sec 402 - Racial/Bias Based Profiling Sec 404 - Briefing Training				
Sec 458 - Foot Pursuit Policy				
Sec 612 - Brady Material Disclosure				

	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED
Sec 700 - Department Owned and Personal		
Property		
Sec 702 - Personal Communication Devices		
Sec 703 - Facility Maintenance		
Sec 706 - Vehicle Maintenance		
Sec 708 - Vehicle Use Policy		
Sec 708 - Vehicle Ose Folicy		
PENAL CODE		
16 - Kinds and Degrees of crimes		
17 - Felony / Misdemeanor defined		
18 - Punishment for Felony		
19 - Punishment for Misdemeanor		
19.6 - Infractions		
26 - Persons capable of committing crime		
27 - Persons liable to punishment		
31 - Principals		
32 - Accessories		

Dates:		
The training material for week 1 was reviewed wi	th me and I acknowledge receipt of the traini	ng.
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed th	e skills mastery checklist for this week.	
FTO:	Date:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:	

- LAWS OF ARREST
- USE OF FORCE
- ARRESTS AND SEARCHES
- OFFICER SAFETY
- BUILDING SEARCHES
- INVERVIEWING
- REPORT WRITING / FIELD NOTES

LAWS OF ARREST

TTI 00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall explain a peace officer's authority to make an arrest. <i>Reference:</i> 836 <i>PC</i> , 40300.5 through 40302 VC.				
The officer shall explain the various requirements related to arrests, to minimally include:				
• Time of day or night that an arrest may be made.				
 The information the person arrested must be provided and at what time it must be provided. 				
 What must be done with the person arrested. Reference: 840 PC, 841 PC, 825 PC, 848 PC, 849 PC, 851.5 PC, 				
853.5 PC, 853.6 PC.				·
The officer shall explain the requirements regarding gaining admittance into a location to make an arrest. <i>Reference:</i> 844 PC.				
The officer shall explain instances where he/she is not civilly liable for false imprisonment arising out of an arrest. <i>Reference:</i> 142(c) PC, 836.5 PC, 847 PC.				
USE OF FORCE				
The officer shall explain the amount of force that may be used when effecting an arrest. <i>Reference:</i> 835 PC, 843 PC				
The officer shall explain the legal and ethical considerations pertaining to the use of force, including "reasonable force." <i>Reference:</i> 835 <i>PC</i> .				
The officer shall review and explain department policy, legal ramifications, and the civil liabilities attached to both the officer and the department through the use of physical force and deadly force.				

The officer shall identify and evaluate situations that justify the use of deadly force and those situations that do not justify the use of such force.	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED
USE OF FORCE - FORCE OPTIONS:		
The officer shall explain what is meant by "force options" and provide examples of each that would fall within legal and moral limits, to minimally include: • Non-verbal/police presence		
Verbal (Tactical Communication)		
• Physical (Weapons)		
• Less lethal weapons, including:		
• O.C.		
Baton/Impact weapons The state of the		
• Taser		
Beanbag shotgun		
Carotid Restraint		
 Deadly Force 		
The officer will explain the regulations governing the use of chemical agents, including the follow-up procedures for persons who have had it applied to them, and the reporting procedures in cases where it is used.		
The officer will explain considerations to be made when determining whether or not to resort to the use of deadly force. These considerations shall minimally include:		
 Type of crime and suspect(s) involved 		
• Threat to lives of innocent persons		
• Environment		
Officer's capabilities		
Threatening weapon's capabilities		
Immediacy of threat		
 California Law /Department Policy 		

ARRESTS AND SEARCHES

The officer will recognize and describe the peace officer's right to search a person when	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
there is reasonable cause to arrest.				
The officer will state the instances where a citizen may make an arrest and the requirements placed upon the citizen by signing a Citizen's Arrest Affidavit.				
The officer will explain the legal requirement of advising an arrested person of his/her rights per Miranda.				
• Criminal case				
• Traffic case				
 Beheler admonition 				
The officer will identify and describe the basic degrees of searches.				
• Visual		·		
• Pat down/Cursory		·		
• Standing		·		
Kneeling/Prone		·		
• Strip				
Discuss the health hazards of searching persons.				
 HIV/AIDS 				
 Hepatitis 				
 Body fluids/Blood Borne Pathogens 				
The officer will demonstrate and discuss the elements of a safe and effective search.				
 Constant alertness 				
 Maintaining control 		·		
 Maintaining position of advantage 		·		
 Thoroughness of search 		·		
 Safeguarding weapons 		·		
The officer will explain the responsibilities of the cover officer while a search is being conducted.				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Protect the searching officer from				
outside interference				
Psychological advantage over suspectPhysically assist searching officer				
Physically assist searching officer		·		
The officer will identify the purposes for handcuffing a prisoner.				
 To prevent attack 				
 To prevent escape 				
 To prevent destruction or concealment 				
of evidence				
The officer will explain various handcuffing principles that should be met in order to reasonably guarantee the restraint of a suspect. • Control of suspect				
 Control of suspect Control of handcuffs 				
Proper positioning of key	-			
outlets/double locks				
 Degree of tightness 	-			
Double locked				
 Proper position of suspect's hands 				
 Continued observation of suspect 	-			
1	• • • • •			
The officer will safely and effectively handcuff and maintain all prisoners.				
The officer will safely remove handcuffs from a prisoner:				
• In the field				
• At the station	-			
At County Jail				
At First Chance				
 On a gurney/at the hospital 	-			
OFFICER SAFETY				
The officer shall explain and demonstrate contact officer tactics and responsibilities to include: • Primary responsibility for dealing with situation/people				
situation/people				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Records incident information (FIs) 		·		
 Performs pat down and custody search 				
of suspect(s)		·		
• Issues all citations		·		
Recovers evidence and contraband				
Handles routine radio communications		· ———		
Relays pertinent info to cover officer				
& medical personnel		· 		
 Watches hand movement 		· 		
The officer shall explain and demonstrate				
cover officer tactics and responsibilities to				
include:				
 Approach 				
 Cover positions with vehicle(s) and 				
person(s)				
 Position of advantage 				
What to watch for:				
 Hands in pockets or otherwise 				
concealed				
 Weapons or contraband 				
 Hostility or anger 				
 The approach of other persons or 				
vehicles				
 Symptoms of intoxication or illness 				
 Potential reactions and escape 	-	·		
 Communications with contact 				
officer/danger signals				
 Position of assistance, if needed, 				
during arrest				
• Provides assistance as directed by				
contact officer				
The officer shall discuss the roles of the				
contact and cover officers during and after a				
pursuit, felony / high-risk car stop, or foot				
chase. These shall include:				
 Radio responsibilities 				
 Firearms/Weapons 				
 Position to assume after the vehicle or 				
person is stopped				
 Officer-to-officer communication 				

The officer shall discuss benefits, limitations, and characteristics of protective body armor, including.	DATE T	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Benefits of wearing (required by policy) 				
Types of body armor				
• Level of protection against firearms				
 Level of protection against knives /other penetrating weapons 				
BUILDING SEARCHES				
The officer will conduct a building search while utilizing the following procedures.				
 Personnel/perimeter officers 				
 Announcements/calls 				
Cover and concealment				
• Proper lighting				
• Canine				
INTERVIEWING				
The officer shall explain the systematic steps he/she should take in preparing for an interview.				
The officer shall discuss basic rules in statement taking and interviewing. These rules shall minimally include:				
 Asking direct and brief questions. Let the person being interviewed do the majority of the talking. 				
 Controlling the interview. Avoid rambling by the person being 				
interviewed.				
 Avoiding leading questions except when absolutely necessary. 				
Building rapport				
 Putting the person being interviewed 				
at ease.				
 Writing statements verbatim (when 		_		
appropriate) from the person being				
interviewed, not improvising or				
making assumptions.				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall describe the content of a good				
statement. These shall minimally include:				
 What happened 				
 When it happened 				
 Where it happened 				
 Who it happened to 				
How it happened				
Why it happened				
 How many are involved 				
110 11 11111111 4120 1111 102 102				
The officer shall explain the ramifications of				
the Miranda warning and shall describe when,				
where, and why it should/should not be used				
during interviews.				
REPORT WRITING				
MET ONT WANTED				
The officer will demonstrate knowledge of and				
possess the various report forms used while on				
patrol. (Forms should be in some orderly				
manner)				
The officer will list the qualities of a good				
report.				
Accurate				
• Complete				
 Clear and concise 				
Legible				
_				
Objective	-			
 Grammatically and structurally correct 				
The efficient of the full of the fill of t				
The officer will define the following				
abbreviations which are acceptable in police				
reports.				
• AKA				
• BOL	-			
• CDL/DL				
• DOB				
 DOT/DOF 				
• E/B, N/B, W/B, S/B				
• FI				
• GOA				
• HBD				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
• L/F, L/R, R/F, R/R				
• LSW				
• MO				
• NMN				
• R/O				
				• ——
• R/P				
• UNK				
• VIC				
• WIT		<u> </u>		
The officer will identify the uses of department				
The officer will identify the uses of department				
reports.				
 As a permanent record 				
 As an investigative lead 				
 Statistical value 				
 For officer evaluations 				
 Court 				
 District Attorney's office 			<u></u>	
 Probation/Parole 				
 Insurance companies 				
Individuals	•			•
Individuals	1			
The officer will explain when a report should				
be taken and what type of report is required.				
• Crime report				
-	-			-
• Information report				· ——
• CAD report/ entry				
 Collision report 	-			
The officer will obtain and record a suspect				
description from a victim/witness.				
Name, AKA, address, occupation				
 Sex, race, age, height, weight, build, 				
hair, eyes				
Distinctive scars, marks, mannerisms				
• Clothing, head to toe				. ——
 Vehicle description/direction of travel 				
 Weapons used or simulated 		· ——		
The officer will record his/her observations of				
a preliminary investigation (field notes)				
<u> </u>				
including:				
Significant conditions upon arrivalIdentify witnesses and victims				
a Idam Arber veriAmagaga amad veria Armag				

Chronological log of actions taken	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Chronological log of actions taken Locate/identify physical avidence				-
 Locate/identify physical evidence 				
The officer shall recognize that the content of field notes and notebooks are discoverable in a court proceeding.		. <u></u>		
The officer will correctly complete a crime/incident report following approved department format to include: • Who, what, when, where, why, how and how many				
 Chronological order 				
 Appropriate sentence form 				
 Eliminate unnecessary information 				
 Correct spelling 				
 Grammatically correct 				
 All elements of crime present 				
 Complete, clear and concise 				
The officer will record and complete a property report, including: Report number Quantity Item type/name brand Model and serial numbers Size, shape, color, material Condition Identifiable markings Approximate value Complete paperwork/envelope Place in evidence locker				
The officer will explain how reports are routed after completion. • Crime reports				
Property crime reports				
Collision reports				
• Information/incident reports	-			
• PCDs	-	·	-	-
POLICY MANUAL Sec 406 - Crime & Disaster Scene Integrity				
bee 100 - Cline & Disastel Beene linegilty				

Week 2

	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED
Sec 440 - Field Interviews & Photographing		
of Field Detainees		
Sec 447 - Digital Photographs		
Sec 450 – Portable Audio/Video Recorders		
Sec 901 - In-Custody Deaths		
Sec 902 - Custodial Searches		
PENAL CODE		
830.6 - Reserve Officer		
832.6 - Reserve Officer Limitations		
1538.5 - Motion to Suppress		
149 - Assault and battery by officer		
196 - Justifiable Homicide		
834 - Arrests		
835a - Reasonable Force		
836 - Arrest by officer		
837 - Citizen Arrest		
847 - Citizen Arrest/Deliver to Magistrate		
17515 - Law Enforcement equipment exempt 22295 – Law Enforcement equipment		
222)3 – Law Emoreement equipment		
BELMONT CITY CODES		
14-151 - Skateboarding on sidewalk/ street		
16-33 - Park hours		
15-51 to 15-57 - Curfew		

Dates:	
The training material for week 2 was reviewed with me	and I acknowledge receipt of the training.
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the skill	Is mastery checklist for this week.
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:
Test #3 – Weeks 1-2: Date:	Score:

- ARRESTS
- PROBABLE CAUSE
- LEGAL RESPONSBILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS WITH PRISONERS
- TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS
- VEHICLE OPERATIONS
- VEHICLE OPERATION LIABILITY

ARRESTS

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will explain the adult arrest				
procedure.				
 Felony arrests 				
 Misdemeanor arrests 				
• Jail procedures (male/female)				
The officer will identify the department adult				
misdemeanor non-release criteria.				
The person arrested was so				
intoxicated/danger to self				
Arrested for one or more offenses		· .		
listed in 40302 VC				
 One or more outstanding arrest warrants 				
Could not provide satisfactory	-			-
evidence of I.D.				
Prosecution of offense would be				
jeopardized				
 Likelihood of offense would continue 				
Demanded to be taken to		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
magistrate/refuse to sign				
• 40304.5 CVC declaration				
The officer will explain the adult misdemeanor				
release procedure.				
Warrant and records check				
• Citation and booking sheet				
• Set court date at least 30 days				
 Photograph and fingerprint 	•	· ——		·
The officer will explain the policy for taking				
an inebriate into custody and the options for				
disposition of the arrestee.				
San Mateo County Jail				
 Palm Avenue Detox 	-			
• First Chance	-			
San Mateo Medical Center				
Countywide Inebriate Protocol				
•	-			

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will explain the policy regarding the release of an arrested person under 849(b) P.C.				
 If the arrested person has been booked If the arrested person has not been booked 				
 If arrested person has been booked, but not charged 				
The officer will explain department policy regarding accepting bail in the field and at the station.				
• Check for up to \$2,500.00				
• Court date at least 30 days				
 Fill out bail form/receipt 		. <u></u>		
PROBABLE CAUSE				
The officer shall review and explain the laws				
regarding parole, PRCS and probation				
violations, searches and holds including 3056				
PC, 3455 PC and 1203.2 PC.		·		
The officer shall identify and explain the				
following elements of "reasonable suspicion"				
as those required to lawfully stop, detain, or investigate a person:				
Specific and articulable facts		<u> </u>		
Crime related activity that has				
occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur				
 Involvement by the person to be 				
detained in a crime-related activity				
The officer shall recognize and explain the				
police officer's right to search a person when				
probable cause to arrest exists.				
LEGAL RESPONSBILITIES AND REQUIREME	NTS WI	TH PRISON	<u>IERS</u>	
The officer shall review and explain the legal				
responsibilities for protecting prisoners.				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall discuss the legal responsibilities for providing prisoners with shelter, food, and medical care.				
The officer shall review and explain prisoner's rights to telephone calls.				
The officer shall explain the requirements for issuing property receipts.				
The officer shall review and explain local policy and the legal aspects pertaining to the rights and privileges of prisoners, including the constitutional rights of prisoners while in custody.		. <u>——</u>		
The officer shall identify the provisions of 147 PC pertaining to willful inhumanity or oppression toward prisoners in the custody of an officer.				
The officer shall identify the provisions of 149 PC pertaining to assaulting a prisoner "under color of authority.				
TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS				
The officer shall review and explain the agency policy regarding the transportation of prisoners. This explanation shall minimally include:				
 Prisoners restrained with specialty devices (i.e., hobble, WRAP, etc.) Sick, injured, mentally ill, physically 				
challenged, or pregnant prisoners		·		
 Juveniles with/without adults Females				
Use of seat belts				· ——
• A search of the area in which the				
prisoner is about to be placed prior to				
transportationA search of the area where the				
prisoner has been following				
transportation				

 The proper positioning of the officer(s) and the prisoner(s) within 	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
the vehicle				
 Close and constant observation of the prisoner(s). 				
Given a situation in which prisoner(s) must be transported in a patrol vehicle, the officer shall safely place the handcuffed prisoner(s) into the vehicle and safely transport the prisoner(s) to the predetermined destination.		. 		
The officer will review and explain the legal constraints, agency policy and procedure, and custody facility requirements relative to medical clearance/approval prior to booking.				
		·		
VEHICLE OPERATIONS				
When the FTO allows the officer to drive, be certain the officer is completely familiar with the operation of the patrol vehicle. The officer will be aware of the public and officer safety issues of driving a patrol vehicle.				
The officer will explain the procedures for vehicle repairs. • Removing vehicle from service • Immediate repairs at garage • Routine maintenance		· ——		
The officer will explain the procedure for requesting a tow for police vehicles. • Request through dispatch, give reason. • If tire flat, advise if spare is available		·		
The officer will identify the faulty driver attitudes which greatly contribute to the occurrences of accidents. • Over confidence • Self-righteousness				
 Impatience 				

The officer will identify components of	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
defensive driving.				
 Driver attitude 				
 Driver skill 				
 Vehicle capability 	-			
 Seatbelt Usage 				
The officer will identify and discuss the factors				
which influence the overall stopping distance of a vehicle.				
 Driver condition 				
 Vehicle condition 				
 Environmental conditions 				
 Vehicle speed 				
 Reaction time and distance 	-			
 Braking distance 	-			
The officer will identify common driving maneuvers during which the majority of collisions involving police vehicles occur.				
Backing Deline				
ParkingTurning	-			
Turning				
The officer shall discuss the effects of driver fatigue, including:				
 Lower visual efficiency 	-			
 Slower reaction time 		-		
The officer will operate a police vehicle in a safe and legal manner under all driving conditions.				
The officer will demonstrate his/her defensive driving and observation skills by utilizing				
commentary driving techniques.	-			
The officer will discuss vehicle speed and its				
effect upon vehicle capabilities.FPS vehicles travel at various MPH				
 Effect upon stopping distance 				
 Effect upon turning movements 				

Emergency calls DO NOT absolve an officer from personal liability if the emergency vehicle is misused.	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will identify the tactics that should be utilized by the driver of an emergency vehicle that will reduce the likelihood of an accident while on an emergency response. • Do not pass on the right • Fluctuate pitch of siren • Drive near the center of the roadway • Give motorists the opportunity to yield right of way • Drive with due regard for public safety				
The officer will list those factors which he/she should consider in determining whether or not to continue a pursuit. • Seriousness of offense • Obvious hazards • Weather conditions • Traffic conditions • Probability of apprehension • Condition of driver/vehicle • Whether vehicle can be identified • Whether driver can be identified				
The officer will identify the information that should be broadcast upon initiating a pursuit. • Advise dispatch of pursuit • Location, direction of travel and speed • Reason for pursuit • Description of vehicle/occupants • Switch to the green channel				
 The officer will identify the department policy and procedures regarding code 3 driving. Limited to emergency response Safety of officer and public is a primary concern Role of supervisor 			 	

VEHICLE OPERATION LIABILITY:

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall discuss how an officer operating a law enforcement vehicle under non-emergency conditions is subject to the same "rules of the road" as any other driver. (21052 VC)				
The officer shall explain the situations in which the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle is exempt from the Vehicle Code provisions listed in Section 21055, including: • Responding to an emergency call • Engaged in a rescue operation • In pursuit of a violator • Responding to a fire alarm				· ———
The officer shall explain the exemption requirements of 21055(b) and 21807 VC regarding the use of red lights and siren.				
The officer shall explain the conditions under which he/she or their agency may be held liable for deaths, injury, or property damage which occur while an emergency vehicle is being operated Code 3, including: • Failure to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons described in VC Section 21056				
 When the agency has not adopted a written policy on police pursuits in compliance with VC Section 17004.7 A negligent or wrongful act or omission by an employee of the entity 				
 described in VC Section 17001 When not in immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator or responding to a bona fide emergency as described in VC Section 17004 				
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 316 - Officer Response to Calls Sec 317 - Tactical Responses				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Sec 352 - Mutual Aid and Outside Agency				
Assistance Sec 358 - Major Incident Notification & Call-				
Out				
Sec 364 - Private Persons Arrests				
Sec 420 - Cite and Release Policy				
Sec 804 - Records Unit Procedures Sec 806 - Restoration of Firearm Serial				
Numbers				
Sec 808 – Records Maintenance & Release				
PENAL CODE				
148 - Resisting/Obstructing Officer				
148.5 - Falsely reporting crime				
151 - Advocating injury/death of peace				
officer 187 - Murder				
203 - Mayhem				
207 - Kidnapping				
211 - Robbery				
240 - Assault				
241 - Assault on peace officer 242 - Battery				
243 - Battery - Punishment				
664 - Attempt defined				
833 - Search for dangerous weapons				
853.6 - Citation for misdemeanors				
3455.5 - Post Release Community				
Supervision (See also County				
Probation department video)				
VEHICLE CODE				
2800.1 - Evading peace officer				
21055 - Authorized emergency vehicle				
21056 - Duty of driver				
40302 - Mandatory appearance				
40303 - Optional Appearance				
40304.5 - Arrest procedure				

Dates:	
The training material for week 3 was reviewed wit	h me and I acknowledge receipt of the training
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the	skills mastery checklist for this week.
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:

- SELF INITIATED ACTIVITY
- TRAFFIC STOPS
- FELONY / HIGH-RISK VEHICLE STOPS
- VEHICLE SEARCHES
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
- ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT

SELF-INITIATED ACTIVITY

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall explain the necessity of and				
demonstrate proficiency in the performance of				
self- initiated activities to minimally include:				
 Vehicle Stops 				
Pedestrian Stops			<u></u>	
 Directed Patrol/Passing Checks 				
DUI enforcement				
COPS Projects	-			·
Arrests				
Field Interview (FI) cards				
Bar checks		· ——		·
Suspicious circumstances	-	·		
Suspicious circumstances				
TRAFFIC STOPS				
TRAFFIC STOLS				
The officer shall explain various types of				
vehicle stops to minimally include:				
Traffic violations				
Investigative				
• Felony / High-risk				
Clony / High-lisk				
The officer shall identify and discuss the				
following elements to be considered when				
selecting the proper location for a vehicle stop:				
Traffic hazards				
N. 1 C. 1				
• Lighting conditions	-			·
Proper position of primary and cover				
units		·		<u> </u>
The officer shall explain the advantages of				
recording the license number and description				
of the vehicle prior to the stop.				
of the vehicle prior to the stop.				
The officer shall demonstrate the proper				
distance from which the stop of another				
vehicle should be initiated.				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall identify techniques for				
gaining the attention of the driver when				
making a vehicle stop. Techniques shall				
minimally include:				
 Use of emergency lights 				
 Use of headlights 				
Use of horn				
TT C:				
	-			
• Use of hand signals	-			·
 Use of public address system 				
 Proper use of spotlight to include 				
0				
0				
0				
The officer shall identify the inherent hazards				
involved when conducting a vehicle stop.				
These hazards shall minimally relate to the:				
 Location of the stop 				
 Reason for the stop 				
Officer's approach				
 Position the officer takes 				
 Contact with the violator 				
Visibility				
Visionity				
The officer shall identify the consequences of				
failing to closely watch the movements of the				
occupants of a vehicle prior to, during, and				
after the stop. These minimally include:				
Attack from suspects				
<u>*</u>	-			
Destruction/concealment of evidence		·		
 Escape of occupants 				·
TP1				
The officer shall explain and/or safely				
demonstrate how to safely stop and approach				
vehicles other than automobiles:				
 Motorcycles and bicycles 				
 Campers and vans 				·
• Buses				
 Trucks 				
	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED

The officer shall explain why an officer should not argue with a violator.				
The officer shall explain discretion in a car stop situation by giving examples of traffic situations in which an officer feels that a warning would be more beneficial.		. <u> </u>		
The officer will demonstrate his/her role as the assisting officer (two officer unit) during a traffic stop. • Radio location, vehicle description, license, occupants • Determine if a cover unit is needed • Good position while primary officer contacts driver				
Constant observation of occupantsMaintain radio/weapon available				
The officer will make a vehicle stop with emphasis on the following: • Proper distance / offsetting of patrol vehicle				
 Proper approach using appropriate officer safety tactics 				
The officer will identify the advantages and disadvantages of allowing a stopped traffic violator and/or passengers to exit the vehicle and the possible responses to each circumstance.				
The officer will identify common violator reactions upon being stopped by a police officer and will discuss techniques for acceptably dealing with those reactions. • Embarrassment				
	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
AngerFear				
• Excuses				
 Asking for a break 				

• Bribes		
 Refusal to sign citation 		
The officer will identify the reasons for obtaining the driver's license and registration as soon as possible during a traffic stop.		
The officer will recognize and identify the importance of checking both the validity and authenticity of a driver license and registration.		
The officer will identify the areas which afford the most protection to the officer, from the violator and passing traffic, while issuing a citation including both driver and passenger side approaches.		
The officer will safely and effectively perform a traffic stop and issue a citation. • Adult • Juvenile • Misdemeanor • Infraction		
The officer will explain to the violator the court procedures and alternatives in dealing with the citation and that the signature is a promise to appear, not an admission of guilt. • Procedure for correctable citations • Procedure for moving violations • Procedure for juvenile citations • Procedure for bicycle violations		
The officer will explain the jurisdictional boundaries of freeway overpasses, on-ramps and off-ramps.		
The officer will list the Vehicle Code conditions which require a mandatory appearance (booking). • Fails to present satisfactory identification	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED

Refuses to sign the citationDemands immediate appearance		
before magistrate		
• Charged with one or more offenses in		
40302 CVC		
FELONY / HIGH-RISK VEHICLE STOPS		
The officer shall identify and discuss the important considerations taken when about to make a felony / high-risk vehicle stop. These elements shall minimally include: • Seriousness of the crime(s) • Availability of back up • Location at which to make the stop • Tactics to be used after making the stop • Number of suspects involved		
The officer will explain the procedures for a felony vehicle stop. These elements shall minimally include:		
 Dispatch/officer communication 		
 Reason for stop 		
 Identify primary/secondary units 		
 Choose location of stop 		
 Time of day plays a factor 		
 Try to select the least populated area 		
 Consider escape routes 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
 Proper position of vehicles 		
• Primary		
• Secondary		
 Review commands and guidelines 		
Communication between officers		
Search and handcuff		
 Safety factors at all times 	 _	
Safety factors at an times		
The officer shall discuss the advantages of verbally ordering the removal of the suspect(s) from the vehicle prior to approaching on foot.	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED

The officer shall explain verbal commands that should be used when removing suspect(s) from a vehicle prior to approaching on foot. These

commands shall minimally include having the suspect:	
 Keep hands in sight at all times 	
• Exit the vehicle	
Assume position of disadvantage	
outside the vehicle	
The officer shall discuss the advantages of	
waiting for additional back-up before	
approaching the vehicle or the occupants.	
The officer shall explain the roles of both the	
primary and back-up officer(s) before, during,	
and after the stop. This discussion shall	
minimally include which officer:	
 Has the radio responsibilities 	
 Assumes the rifle responsibilities, if 	
applicable	
 Communicates to the occupants 	
 Searches the vehicle 	
 Searches the occupants 	
The CC	
The officer will make a simulated 'high risk'	
car stop with emphasis on the following:Actions taken before the stop	
rictions taken service the stop	
Making the stopPosition of vehicles/officers	
 Control of stop/suspects Getting suspects from the vehicle 	
Getting suspects from the vehicle Searching (clearing the vehicle)	
 Searching/clearing the vehicle 	

VEHICLE SEARCHES

The officer shall identify and explain principles of a safe and effective search of a vehicle. These principles shall minimally include: • Proper removal and control of occupants • A systematic method of search	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Given an incident, the officer shall safely and effectively conduct a vehicle search. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM				
The officer will explain the difference in the handling of misdemeanor and felony cases within the criminal justice system. • Arrest/Bail				
ArraignmentPreliminary HearingTrial				
 Sentencing Probation/Parole/PRCS The officer will explain the functions and		· ——		
jurisdictions of the following mutually assisting agencies. • Sheriff's Department				
 California Highway Patrol Federal Bureau of Investigation Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms B.A.R.T. Police 				
Bureau of Narcotic EnforcementDepartment of Motor VehiclesPostal Service				
 Secret Service Alcohol Beverage Control SMCO Transit Police SMCO Narcotics Task Force 				
 SMCO Vehicle Theft Task Force SMCO Gang Task Force Drug Enforcement Agency 				
 Peninsula Humane Society 		<u> </u>		

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT

 The officer will recognize violations of the Alcohol Beverage Control Act and, given a copy of the act, will locate the applicable sections including those prohibiting: After-hours sale / consumption of alcohol on licensed premises Selling / providing alcoholic liquor to any person under the age of 21 years Selling / providing alcoholic liquor to a person who is visibly intoxicated. 	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 315 - Tire Deflation Devices (Spike Strips) Sec 320 - Domestic Violence Sec 332 - Missing Persons Sec 408 - Crisis Response Unit (SWAT & CNU) Sec 409 - Medical Aid Response Sec 454 - Bicycle Patrol Program				
BELMONT CITY CODES				
15-90 to 15-93 - Party Ordinance 5-6(1) - Leash law 5-6(3) - Barking dog 12-22 - Soliciting w/o permit 14-3 - Vehicles off road 16-26 - Alcohol in parks 15-7 - Fireworks				
PENAL CODE				
166(4) - Violate court order 245 - Assault with deadly weapon 273.5 - Corporal injury to spouse/cohabitant 273.6 - Violation of DV Protective Order 293 - Victim Confidentiality 293.5 - Victim anonymity 417 - Brandishing 418 - Forcible entry				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
602 - Trespass		<u> </u>		
602.5 - Unauthorized entry				
647(f) - Public Intoxication				
647 - Disorderly conduct				
647c - Obstructing movement on street				
647(h) – Loitering	•			
653b - Loitering about schools/ children		·		
653m – Harassing/annoying telephone calls			-	
ossin Harassing, annoying telephone cans				

Dates:	
The training material for week 4 was reviewed with	h me and I acknowledge receipt of the training.
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the	skills mastery checklist for this week.
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:
Test #4 – Weeks 3-4: Date:	Score:

- DIRECTED PATROL
- HAZARDOUS OCCURRENCES / MAJOR DISASTERS
- AIRCRAFT CRASHES
- CRIMINAL LAW
- SEARCH CONCEPTS
- SEIZURE CONCEPTS
- RULES OF EVIDENCE
- WARRANTS

DIRECTED PATROL

	DATE TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will identify the specific			
geographical features of the beat.			
 Natural and man-made barriers 			
 Major streets and thoroughfares 			
 Schools 			
Parks			
 Public facilities 			
The officer will identify juvenile problems on			
the beat.			
 Locations 			
 Types of problems 			
 Time periods (hours/days/months) 			
			• •
The officer will identify all the high risk			
businesses, including locations, and will			
identify the type of risk the business poses.			
(i.e., 211, 459, etc.)			
 Convenience stores 			
 Fast food restaurants 			
 Banks 			
 Liquor stores 			
• Bars			
 Shopping Centers 			
• Restaurants			
HAZARDOUS OCCURRENCES AND MAJOR DI	ISASTERS		
The officer will explain his/her requirements			
under Government Code 835b to eliminate			
hazards on public streets.			
 Large oil spills 			
 Dangerous conditions to 			
streets/sidewalks			
 Hazardous material spills /Hazmat 			
response			
 DPW response 			
Mid-Peninsula Water response			
Caltrans response			
 PG&E response 			

The officer shall review and explain the responsibilities and actions required of an agency whose jurisdiction is the scene of a hazardous material incident, disaster, potential disaster, or chemical spill (including ICS and OES).	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall review and explain the agency's policy on hazardous substances or chemical spills (HAZMAT).				
The officer shall explain responsibilities and considerations of a first responder to a hazardous materials incident, including: • Recognition • Safety/Isolation/Area containment • Notification to proper agencies • Basic first responder limitations				
 The officer shall identify and explain the initial responsibilities of the first unit to arrive at a major vehicle accident or other disaster scene. These responsibilities shall minimally include: Requesting needed assistance and equipment Providing for emergency medical aid Undertaking immediate coordination with appropriate outside agencies Establishing a security perimeter Establishing ingress and egress corridors Identifying and admitting only authorized personnel Dealing with the media 				
The officer shall discuss procedures to be used when confronted with other unusual or hazardous occurrences. These occurrences shall minimally include: • Electrical wires down • Malfunctioning traffic signals • Hazards on the roadway • Damage to fire hydrants				

Control of	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Gas leaksChemical spills				
Chemical spillsConditions caused by inclement			-	
weather such as fog, snow, ice,				
flooding, and mud slides				
Military incidents requiring police		·		
intervention		<u> </u>		
AIRCRAFT CRASHES				
The officer shall review and explain the				
agency's policy on aircraft crashes.		· 		-
The officer shall discuss factors associated with the handling of an aircraft crash,				
including:Civilian Aircraft (FAA / NTSB will				
investigate)				
Military Aircraft				
 Military authorities are in 				
charge				
 There may be dangerous 				
weapons issues				
 There may be classified materials present 				
 Police cannot authorize news 				
media to enter		. <u></u>		
CRIMINAL LAW				
The officer will define verious legal terms and				
The officer will define various legal terms and explain their relationship to law enforcement.				
Statutes and Ordinances				
 Intent 			-	
Criminal negligence				
• Attempt				
 Probable Cause 				
 Reasonable suspicion 				
The officer will explain the Ramey decision and how it applies to physical arrest.				
The officer shall identify the elements of a				
crime. These shall include:Any act or omission				
- Any act of offission				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 By a person 				
 In violation of statutory law 				
 For which there is punishment 				
The officer shall describe those persons who are legally incapable of committing a crime in the State of California (PC 26).				
SEARCH CONCEPTS				
The officer will identify and explain the circumstances under which the officer may institute various types of legally authorized searches.				
 Consent 				
 Incident to arrest 		. <u></u>		
 Probable cause 		. <u></u>		
 Search warrant 				
• Plain sight				
Exigent circumstances		·		
 Vehicle searches 		·		
Pat/cursory searches		·		· -
 Probation/Parole searches 				
1 Tooditon/1 drote scarcines		· ——		·
The officer shall identify those items for which an officer may legally search. These items shall minimally include:				
 Dangerous weapons 				
 Fruits of the crime 				
 Instruments of the crime 		·		
 Contraband 				
 Suspects 				
 Additional victims 		<u> </u>		
The officer shall discuss the limits of searches when conducted with persons, vehicles, and buildings including: • Protective sweeps • Closed containers				
 Inventory searches 				

SEIZURE CONCEPTS

The officer will define the limits of the use of force pertaining to the seizure of evidence from a person's body.	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED
 To prevent swallowing of evidence Inducing vomiting Extracting blood Obtaining fingerprints Obtaining handwriting samples 		
RULES OF EVIDENCE		
The officer shall describe the effects of the "exclusionary rule" upon police actions and procedures in the following areas: • Civil rights • Inadmissible evidence • Possibility of false arrest		
The officer shall define the Hearsay Rule and give examples of exceptions to the rule, including: (Evid Code 1200,1220) • Spontaneous statements • Admissions • Confessions • Dying declarations		
<u>WARRANTS</u>		
 The officer shall explain the laws and procedures for obtaining search or arrest warrants, to minimally include: Probable cause necessity Allowable exclusions (fresh pursuit, exigency, consent) Process for obtaining warrants during and after business hours 		
The officer shall describe the process for serving search and arrest warrants, including: • Hours of service, felony arrest warrant • Hours of service, misd. arrest warrant • Hours of service, search warrant		

 Knock and notice; exceptions "Signing off" warrants/return POLICY MANUAL	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Sec 218 - License to Carry a Firearm Sec 220 - Retiree Concealed Firearms Sec 318 - Canine Program Sec 322 - Search & Seizure Sec 412 - Hazardous Material Response Sec 434 - Aircraft Accidents Sec 812 - Computers and Digital Evidence				
PENAL CODE				
217.1 - Assault on Government Officer 220 - Assault w/ intent to commit rape. 246 - Shooting into inhabited dwelling 261- Rape 272 - Contribute to delinquency of minor 406 - Rout 407 - Unlawful assembly 409 - Refusal to disperse 415 - Disturbing the peace 451- Arson 452 - Unlawfully causing fire 726 - Officer disperse unlawful assembly VEHICLE CODE				
12500a - Unlicensed driver 12951a - No License in possession 21207.5 - Motorized bicycles 23103 - Reckless driving 23104 - Reckless driving -Great Bodily Injury 23109 -Speed contest				
BELMONT CITY CODES				
15-33/15-34 - Discharge of firearms 15-1.1 - Consuming alcohol in public 25-4 - Removing trees 14-84 - Hauling permit required				

Dates:		
The training material for week 5 was reviewed wi	th me and I acknowledge receipt of the traini	ing.
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the	e skills mastery checklist for this week.	
FTO:	Date:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:	

- INVESTIGATIONS
- BURDEN OF PROOF
- CONCEPTS OF EVIDENCE
- EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION
- PATROL PROCEDURES

INVESTIGATIONS

The officer shall discuss factors which must be determined when interviewing complainants,	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
reporting persons, and witnesses.		<u> </u>		
The officer shall describe situations where the skills of an evidence technician or criminalist are required.				
The officer shall properly obtain all information necessary for the completion of a thorough preliminary investigation.				
The officer shall review and explain an officer's responsibilities associated with the preliminary investigation and reporting of inprogress or fresh crimes against property. These responsibilities should minimally include:				
 Identity or description of suspect(s) 	1			
 Description of loss 				
 Direction of flight of suspect(s) 				• •
 Possibility of weapons being involved 				
Radio broadcasts of all known and				
important information				
-				
Pursuit and/or apprehension of				
suspects, if possible.				
The officer shall discuss the steps to take				
initially at a scene where a serious injury or				
death has occurred. These steps shall				
minimally include:				
 Preserving the scene, including the restriction of unauthorized police personnel 				
 Determining the need for first aid and 				
summoning medical assistance				
		·		
• Identifying and apprehending				
suspect(s), if possible	-			
 Making proper notifications 				
 Locating visible physical evidence 		. <u></u>		
 Locating and interviewing witnesses 				
or possible witnesses as appropriate				

BURDEN OF PROOF

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall define the term "burden of				
proof" and determine, in the following				
situations, whether the "burden of proof" falls				
upon the prosecution or defense during a				
criminal trial:				
• Criminal guilt (EC 520)				
Corpus delecti (EC 550)				
T. T. C. C.C.				
` ,				
• Double jeopardy (EC 500)				
• Self-defense as a defense (EC 500)				
CONCEPTS OF EVIDENCE				
The officer shall recognize the concepts of				
evidence as defined and used in California law,				
including:				
• Evidence				
Direct evidence				
Circumstantial evidence				
Circumstantial evidence				
The officer shall identify the following types				
of evidence or material related to the				
introduction of evidence in court and shall give				
an example of each:				
• Fruits of a crime				
 Instrumentalities of a crime 				
	-			
• Contraband		· 		
The officer shall explain the purposes for				
offering evidence in court, including:				
 As an item of proof 				
 To impeach a witness 				
 To impeach a witness To rehabilitate a witness 				
 To assist in determining sentence 				
The officer shall explain the tests which an				
item of evidence must successfully pass before				
it may be admitted into any criminal court. (EC				
210)				
 The evidence must be relevant to the 				
matter in issue				

• The evidence must be competently	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 The evidence must be competently presented in court 				
 The evidence must have been legally 				
obtained				
EVIDENCE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION	<u> </u>			
The officer will identify the importance of physical evidence.				
To identify a suspect				
 To tie a suspect to the crime 				
To eliminate persons under suspicion				
1				
The officer will identify the common errors				
made in handling crime scenes or collecting				
evidence.				
Officers disturbing scene				
Officers leave fingerprints				
Officers destroy/leave fortagings				
Officers destroy/leave footprintsOfficers leave additional evidence				
Maintaining individuality of evidencePackaging moist items in plastic				
 Allowing unauthorized persons to 				
enter crime scene				
 Allowing unauthorized persons to 				
handle evidence				
The officer will list common items of evidence				
found at the following crime scenes:				
 Assault/Rape 				
 Burglaries 				
 Robberies 				
 Accidents 		· ——		
The officer will explain the singumeteness				
The officer will explain the circumstances under which items of evidence may be released				
in the field.				
Perishables				
Valuables				
 Photograph the items prior to release 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will explain the circumstances				
under which items of evidence cannot be				
released in the field.				
 Weapons 				
 Narcotics 				
 Alcohol 		<u> </u>		
The officer will systematically search a crime				
scene utilizing one of the following methods.				
 Point to point 				
• Grid				
 Sector 				
• Concentric				
The officer will explain how to preserve and				
package the following types of physical				
evidence:				
 Clothing 				
 Clothing with blood/semen/fluid 				
 Blood/Blood alcohol samples 				
 Documents/checks 				
 Bullets/shell casings 				
 Firearms 				
 Hair/fibers 				
 Latent fingerprints 				
 Paint samples 				
 Narcotics/Syringes 				
Photos				
 Demonstrate how to identify/seal off a 				
crime scene				
The officer shall review and explain, as well as				
apply, the agency's policies on:				
 Handling controlled substances 				
 Depositing property, evidence / money 				
 Withdrawing and returning property 				
 Depositing firearms, miscellaneous 				
weapons, and explosives				
The officer will properly mark all items of				
evidence in such a manner to be				
recognized/identified in court and so as not to				
deface the aesthetic value of the property.				

The officer will have an interview with an	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Evidence Technician and tour the PD Lab/SMCO Crime Lab.				
The officer shall review and explain the policy for taking evidence to the crime lab and to court.				
The officer shall explain "chain of custody" and "chain of evidence".				
PATROL PROCEDURES				
The officer will be able to effectively navigate using a city map, RIMS map or equivalent as directed by the field training officer.				
The officer will know where to locate subpoena folders.				
The officer will know where to locate the current warrant list and how to properly document service attempts.		·		
The officer will demonstrate preventive patrol methods. • Shifting patrol patterns • Frequent checks of businesses • Frequent checks of suspicious persons • Maintain visibility				
The officer will define "directed enforcement" and will cite a current example. • Specific violations / crimes • Specific locations / circumstances		· ——		· ——
The officer will list factors that determine the size of the beat and assignment of personnel. Type of area Type of criminal activity Frequency of crime Type of patrol (foot/motor/bicycle) Personnel available				
 Frequency of calls for service 				

The officer will identify the advantages of foot patrol over vehicle patrol. • Increased personal contact • Increased observation ability • Less conspicuous • Increased ability to gather information	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED
The officer will identify the advantages of vehicle patrol over foot patrol. • Increased mobility and speed • More conspicuous • Increased transportation capability • Increased availability of equipment		
POLICY MANUAL		
Sec 362 - Identity Theft Sec 500 - Traffic Function & Responsibility Sec 501 - Traffic Collisions Reporting Sec 502 - Traffic Collision Reporting Sec 509 - Vehicle Towing & Release Sec 511 - Vehicle Impound Hearings Sec 515 - Traffic Citations Sec 519 - Disabled Vehicles Sec 520 - Street Closures Sec 522 - Abandoned Vehicles (Public/Private Property)		
PENAL CODE		
487 - Grand Theft 488 - Petty theft 496 - Possession of Stolen Property 503 - Embezzlement		
VEHICLE CODE		
10851 - Vehicle Theft 10852 - Injure/Tamper with Vehicle 10853 - Malicious Mischief –Vehicle 14601 - Driving While Suspended 14601.1 - Driving While Suspended		

BELMONT CITY CODES	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
14-4 - Tow Trucks				
14-5 - Tow Trucks				
14-38 to 14-46 - Truck Routes / Weight				
Limits				
14-47 to 14-61- Truck Routes/Weight Limits				

Dates:	
The training material for week 6 was reviewed with me	and I acknowledge receipt of the training.
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the skill	s mastery checklist for this week.
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:
Test #5 – Weeks 5-6: Date:	Score:

- PATROL PROCEDURES
- ADDITIONAL PATROL SAFETY
- HATE CRIMES
- GANG AWARENESS
- FIRES
- ARSON

PATROL PROCEDURES

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will explain the importance of positive daily contact with citizens.				
The officer shall explain and demonstrate what an officer on nighttime patrol should be looking for:				
Broken glassOpen doors and windows				
Pry marksSuspicious vehicles				
 Persons on foot Differences in normal lighting (on/off) 				
Unusual soundsAccess to rooftop or upper floors				
The officer shall identify ways to determine if a parked vehicle has been recently operated.				
The officer shall describe and/or demonstrate how to conduct surveillance, including: • Invisible deployment				
Radio securityUse of surveillance/vision devices				
The officer shall be able to locate the VIN of various vehicles (i.e., auto, trucks, trailers, motorcycles)				
The officer will identify the operational boundaries.				
City and countyBeat				
The officer will explain the San Mateo County Mutual Aid Plan, requests for a Code 30, tactical alerts and protocol books.				
The officer will identify those language factors which could contribute to a negative response from the public.				
 Profanity Derogatory language				

Ethnic slursDeportment	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will identify those non-language factors which could contribute to a negative response from the public. • Disrespectful attitude • Officious or oppressive manner • Tone of voice • Body language		· ——		
The officer will explain the positions that one or two officers may take to interview one or more subjects so that the officers are least susceptible to attack while still preserving the practicality of the interview.				
 The officer will make the initial contact with a complainant/victim and do the following: Check all the facts/determine if an offense occurred Show an interest in complainant/victim Understand both sides of situation Determine proper course of action 				
The officer will take field notes in such a manner as not to discourage the person(s) from talking.				
The officer will identify the basic alternative methods from which to choose when responding to a crime in progress. • Proceed to the scene quickly & quietly • Proceed to a location likely to intercept • Proceed to scene & coordinate arrival with cover officer		· ——		
The officer will identify the criteria to be considered when determining the method of response to crimes in progress. • Distance to location • Availability of assisting units		·		

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Nature of crime 				
 Time lapse 				
Geographic environment				
• Department policy (Code 2/Code 3)				
Department points (court 2)				
The officer will identify tactical considerations				
to be made when responding to a burglary in				
progress call.				
 Determination of response method 				
 Cover, concealment and silence 				
Preplanned deployment				
Treplanted deproyment				
The officer will identify tactical considerations				
to be made when responding to a robbery in				
progress call.				
 Determination of response method 				
Cover, concealment and silence				
 Preplanned deployment 				
ADDITIONAL PATROL SAFETY				
The officer shall explain and/or demonstrate				
how to react when encountering a plain-clothes				
officer in the field:				
 No display of recognition until 				
presence acknowledged by plain-				
clothes officer				
 In the absence of acknowledgement, 				
reaction should be identical to any				
other citizen				
The officer shall explain and/or demonstrate				
how to react to uniformed officers if the officer				
makes a plain-clothes or off-duty arrest.				
The officer shall explain and/or demonstrate				
ways to avoid the hazards of "silhouetting."				
The officer shall employ and/or demonstrate				
The officer shall explain and/or demonstrate				
how to avoid making telltale "police" noises,				
such as:				
• Vehicle(s)				
Radio noises				
 Keys and whistle noises 				

Loud walking/stomping	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall explain the importance of always keeping a subject's hands in view.				
The officer shall explain and/or demonstrate safe and effective tactics for initiating a foot pursuit of a fleeing suspect.				
HATE CRIMES				
The officer shall recognize indicators of haterelated crimes including: • Anti-religious symbols/slurs • Racial/sexual/ethnic slurs • Racist symbols • Hate group symbols • Anti- gay/lesbian slurs				
The officer shall identify and discuss the possible consequences of hate crimes including: • Psychological effect on victim • Denial of basic constitutional rights • Divisiveness in the community • Potential escalation of violence				
The officer shall identify and explain the legislative mandates and agency policy and procedures related to the enforcement of hate crimes.				
The officer shall recognize and be able to effectively deal with hate crimes motivated by race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation.				
GANG AWARENESS				
The officer shall discuss the characteristics of gangs and the importance of recognizing gangs in terms of officer safety and the investigation of criminal activity.				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall identify types of gangs that				
represent law enforcement concerns,				
including:				
• Street gangs				
Motorcycle gangs				
Prison gangs				
5 5	-			
 Cult/Ritualistic gangs 	-		-	
The efficient shall discuss mimons record for				
The officer shall discuss primary reasons for				
gang membership, including:				
Peer pressure				
• Common interest				
 Protection/Safety 				
The officer shall discuss characteristics that are				
common to most gangs, including:				
 Cohesiveness 				
 Code of silence 				
 Rivalries 				
 Revenge 				
<u> </u>				
The officer shall identify methods that gangs				
use to distinguish their members from				
members of other gangs, including.				
• Tattoos				
 Attire and accessories 				
 Use of monikers 	-		-	
Use of hand signs				
• Osc of fland signs	-			
The officer shall identify gang graffiti factors				
significant to law enforcement, including:				
 Identifying individuals and/or a 				
specific gang	-		-	
 Identifying gang boundaries 				
 Indications of pending and/or past 				
gang conflict				
TD1 - CC' - 1 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 1				
The officer shall discuss types of criminal				
activities as those commonly engaged in by				
gangs, including:				
 Sale and use of narcotics 				
 Physical violence 				
 Auto theft/burglary from vehicles 				

The officer shall explain law enforcement methods used to reduce gang activity, including: • Identification of gang activity • Coordination with allied agencies	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Participation in County Gang Task Force 				
 Reduction of the opportunity for criminal activities 				
<u>FIRES</u>				
The officer shall identify the following types of fires and the best methods to deal with each: • Dry combustibles				
 Flammable liquids 				
 Electrical 		·		
 Combustible metals 		·		
The officer shall identify and discuss the initial steps to be taken when confronted with a fire in a building. These steps shall minimally include: • Request for fire department • Request for further law enforcement assistance, if necessary • Immediate evacuation of any occupants • Isolation of the immediate area • Establishment of a perimeter for crowd control				
The officer shall identify and discuss the best methods of conducting a safe and effective search for victims in a burning building.				
The officer shall recognize signs that indicate a burning building is unsafe to enter.				
ARSON				
The officer will identify the department procedure for handling an Arson. • Police responsibilities at scene				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Fire department responsibilities 				
 Call outs 				
 Collection of evidence 				
 Determine crime(s) committed 				
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 324 - Temporary Custody of Juveniles				
Sec 326 - Adult Abuse				
Sec 330 - Child Abuse				
Sec 334 - Public Alerts				
Sec 338 - Hate Crimes	-			
Sec 356 - Registered Offender Information				
Sec 361 - Child Sexual Assault Protocol				
Sec 380 - Child & Dependent Adult Safety Policy				
Sec 442 - Criminal Organizations				
Sec 112 Criminal Organizations				
PENAL CODE				
244 - Throwing Caustic Chemicals				
273a - Child Abuse				
459 - Burglary				
466 - Possession of Burglary Tools				
484 - Theft Defined				
BELMONT CITY CODES				
BELITOTT CITT COBED				
15-10 - Mistreatment/Interference - Police				
Dog				
7-136 - Public Nuisances/Unsafe Buildings				
18-50 to 18-57 - Alarms		- 		

Dates:		
The training material for week 7 was reviewed wi	th me and I acknowledge receipt of the training	ıg.
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed th	e skills mastery checklist for this week.	
FTO:	Date:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:	

- PATROL PROCEDURES
- LINE-UPS
- SOURCES OF INFORMATION

PATROL PROCEDURES

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will discuss the responsibilities of				
the unit when arriving at a crime scene.				
 Provide for safety of public/responding 				
personnel				
 Provide medical assistance 				
 Obtain information about the crime 				
 Protect the crime scene (including 				
evidence)				
Broadcast pertinent information to				
other units				
• Determine whether a Code 666 or				
BOL is necessary				
• Identify, separate witnesses				
Notify special units/coordinate (KO Friday a Trada)				
response (K9, Evidence Tech.)		<u> </u>		·
 Protocols 		<u> </u>		
The officer will explain the misdemeanor follow up procedure to a complainant/victim. • When a suspect is not, and likely will not be, identified				
 When a suspect is, or will be, identified 				
 When a Citizen's arrest is made 				-
 When a known suspect is a juvenile 			-	
• When a known suspect is a juvenine			-	
The officer will explain the procedure for responding to welfare checks.				
The officer will contact and communicate effectively with the following types of individuals.				
 Suspicious persons 				
 Victims/complainants 				
 Witnesses 				
 Suspects 				
 Traffic violators 				
 Very young persons 				
 Alcoholics 		-		
The officer will explain the purpose for and complete an F.I. card without error.				

The officer will explain the reasons for not accepting a citizen's wallet in response to a request for I.D.	DATE TRAIN	NED DATE	TESTED
The officer will explain the acceptability of various forms of identification. Driver License with photo Driver License without photo Military I.D. Social Security Card Medical I.D. Food Stamp I.D. Out of state D.L. Credit card with signature Vehicle registration Payroll stubs Check and bank books Personal telephone contact Alien/Immigration Card/Passport Sex and Narcotic registration card			
 Verbal I.D. Explain the importance of separating subjects to verify 			
 The officer will discuss the department policies regarding the transportation of subjects. Search back seat before and after Search subject for weapons Handcuff prisoners Transporting females Transporting sick and injured Transporting suspects Position of persons in relation to officer Safety first 			
The officer will explain the use of memos/correspondence and the proper routing of written material.			
The officer will identify the circumstances under which a canine unit should be requested. (Officer should discuss this with a current or former K9 officer.)			

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Alarm calls 				
 Prowler calls 				
 Business searches 				
 Bomb calls 				
 Crowd control 				
Tracking				
Area searches	-		-	
 Narcotic searches 		· 	-	
T . 1111				
• Lost children	-		-	
The officer will make a security check of City				
Hall.		<u> </u>		
The officer will identify when and determine if				
the following resources are needed. The officer				
will also identify the reasons for each.				
 Evidence Technician 		<u> </u>		
 Crime Lab 		. 		
 Detectives 				
 Supervisor 				
Upon arriving at a scene of a crime that has just occurred and the suspect has fled, the officer will demonstrate his/her ability to perform a satisfactory broadcast. • Confirmation of crime • Update suspect description • Code 666 or pending Code 666		- ————————————————————————————————————		
Review with the officer the stress management level of the trainee and advise on techniques to reduce or maintain a lower level of stress.				
Interview with Peer Support Team member		·		
The officer will explain the policy regarding the photographing and printing of non-arrested suspects. • Adults				
Juveniles				
• Juvennes				
The officer will demonstrate how to use the				

The officer will demonstrate how to use the following resources and explain why they would be useful.

• RIMS History (alpha)/TLO XP	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
NCRIC/ALPR		· <u></u>		
 Other agency history 		· <u></u>		
 Public Records/Open Source info. 				
Tuone records open boards infor	-		-	
The officer will explain Diplomatic Immunity, what it means and what the policies are.		. ——		
The officer will describe his/her duties and department policy upon arriving at the scene of the following crimes.				
• Rape				
Child molest		·		
 Bank robbery 				
LINE-UPS				
The officer will explain the procedure for the various types of line-ups. • Field Identification				
Photo Line-up				
Physical Line-up				-
Thysical Ellic-up			-	
The officer shall review and explain the agency policy and procedure(s), including admonitions, for conducting the following types of "line ups:"				
 In custody 		· ——		
• In the field				
 Photographic 				
The officer shall explain and/or demonstrate the following procedures for a photographic identification:				
 Use of multiple photos 				
 Sources of photos 				
(RIMS/CalPhoto/County Mugshots)				
 Sequential line up 				
 Use of "double blind" technique if 				
possible				
Instructions to witness(es)				
Keeping lineups as evidence				
(including list of what photos were used)				

Control of the situation/environmentSimilar appearances	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
SOURCES OF INFORMATION				
The officer shall discuss the importance of identifying and developing sources of information through networking with persons in the community.				
The officer shall explain the types of public and private records that may be of assistance when collecting investigative information.				
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 350 - Reserve Officers Sec 351 - College Internship Program Sec 353 - Volunteers Sec 359 - Death Investigation - Attended & Hospice Sec 360 - Death Investigation - Unattended Death Sec 387 - Volunteer Program Sec 416 - Response to Bomb Calls Sec 424 - Active Shooter/Rapid Deployment Team Policy Sec 426 - Reporting Police Activity Outside of Jurisdiction Sec 428 - Immigration Violations Sec 1045 - Police Explorers				
PENAL CODE				
273a(b) - Assault on Child 288 - Lewd Act on Child 381 - Possessing Toluene 518 - Extortion				<u></u>
WELFARE & INSTITUTION				
300 - Jurisdiction of Juvenile Court 305 - Temp Custody of Juvenile w/o warrant 601 - Ward of Court/Incorrigible 602 - Ward of Court/Criminal Behavior				

603 - Criminal Proceedings	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
HEALTH & SAFETY				
11357(a) - Possess <28.5g Marijuana or <8g Concentrated Cannabis 11357(b) - Possess >28.5g Marijuana or >8g				
Concentrated Cannabis 11357(c) - Possess ≤ Marijuana or ≤8g Concentrated Cannabis on school				
grounds 11358 - Cultivation of Marijuana				

149

Dates:	
The training material for week 8 was reviewed with me	e and I acknowledge receipt of the training
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the skill	lls mastery checklist for this week.
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:
Test #6 – Weeks 7-8: Date:	Score:

150

- PATROL PROCEDURES
- SUSPICIOUS PERSONS / PEDESTRIAN STOPS
- JUVENILES

PATROL PROCEDURES DATE TRAINED DATE TESTED The officer will list the four types of informants. Citizen ____ ____ Confidential _____ ____ Reliable Unreliable ____ The officer will explain the laws which allow an officer to keep an informant confidential. • Refusal to disclose identity ____ • 'In camera hearing' • Evidence Code 1041 Evidence Code 1042 The officer will list the investigative steps to follow in a forgery, check and credit card case for patrol purposes. The officer will discuss elder abuse and the mandatory reporting requirements. The officer will identify and explain the basic crime prevention methods to a resident or business person. • Various types of deadbolts • Security devices for doors and windows Lighting ____ ____ • Home security measures • Business security measures #BelmontWatch Program The officer will explain the policy for enforcing domestic restraining orders pursuant to 273.6 P.C. Current orders

152

The officer will explain the policy for handling a call where a special crew is needed to respond.

• Emergency Protective Orders

Temporary orders

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
• PG&E	-			
• DPW				
Mid-Peninsula Water				
 Caltrans 				
Caltrain/Amtrak				
- 11-1-11-1				
The officer will explain the policy for handling non-vehicular accidents which occur on city property. • Sidewalk fall				
 Tree limb (city tree) on vehicle 				
The officer will explain the legal requirements governing private patrol operations, security guards and patrol persons. • Carry and use of firearm • Wearing of uniforms • Types of licenses and permits • Carrying of baton		· ——		
The officer will explain when a private citizen is permitted to carry chemical mace/pepper spray. • Training				
 Licenses and permits 				
The officer will explain the department policy/procedures on responding to alarm calls. • Audible alarms • Silent alarms • Mandatory cover • Alarm permits • Alarm complaints				
SUSPICIOUS PERSONS/PEDESTRIAN STOPS				
The officer shall explain the concepts of consensual encounter and probable and reasonable cause to stop and detain. The officer shall explain the circumstances of making a lawful pedestrian stop. This explanation shall minimally include:				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The existence of suspicious activity				
• The time of day or night				
 Reasonable suspicion to believe that 				
the person being stopped may be				
involved in criminal activity				
The officer will contact suspicious persons without placing anyone, including the cover officer, in a hazardous position. • Pedestrians				
Vehicles				
Citizens who walk up on preoccupied				
officers				
Officers				
The officer will describe and demonstrate safe and effective tactics for approaching pedestrians while in a vehicle.				
The officer will identify the reasons why an officer should contact pedestrians on foot.				
The officer will discuss the variables to consider when confronted by a suspicious person who is on foot.				
 Determine whether or not to stop 				
 Determine when and where to stop 				
 Determine method of stop 				
The officer shall explain the role and use of CLETS in determining a person's wanted status.				
5.000 S				
<u>JUVENILES</u>				
The officer will identify the scope of the authority of the Juvenile Court (601, 602, 707 WI).				
 Age requirements 				
 Dependent of the court 				
 Ward of the court 				
 Law violators 				

The officer will describe the requirements of 625 W&I and department policy as they relate to advising a juvenile taken into custody of his/her rights per Miranda and custody issues. • Fingerprinting juveniles • Secure detention requirements • Separation of adult/juvenile offenders	DATE TRAINED	DATE TESTED
The officer will describe the circumstances under which an officer may take a juvenile into temporary custody. • Truants • 300/305 W&I • 625 W&I		
The officer will describe the procedural alternatives open to the officer upon taking a juvenile into temporary custody. • 626 W&I • Taken into custody at school • Sick, injured and law violations		
 The officer will explain the following upon taking a juvenile into custody (627 WI). Parental notification Right to telephone calls Responsibility when parent is hospitalized or arrested 		
The officer will explain the criteria for secure and non-secure detention of juveniles (206, 207, 207.1, 207.2 WI).		
The officer will explain the civil disorder procedures for Carlmont High School (Emergency Contingency Plan).		
POLICY MANUAL		
Sec 366 - Anti-Reproductive Rights Crimes Reporting		

Sec 368 - Limited English Proficiency	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Services				
Sec 370 – Communications with Persons with				
Disabilities Sec 372 - Mandatory School Employee				
Reporting				
Sec 374 - Biological Samples				
Sec 608 - Confidential Informants				
PENAL CODE				
594 - Vandalism				
21510 - Possession of Switchblade				
29800(a) - Felon Possess Firearm				
29800(b) - Conv Person Poss/etc firearm 21110 - Poss/Mfg/Sell Ballistic Knife				
22210 - Poss/Mfg/Sell Billy/Blackjack etc				
21810 - Poss/Mfg/Sell Metal Knuckles				
21310 - Carry Concealed Dirk or Dagger				
25850(a) - Carrying Loaded Firearm				
29900(a) - Illegal Possession of Firearm				
WELFARE & INSTITUTIONS				
607 - Retention of Jurisdiction				
625 - Temporary Custody				
626 - Alternative Disposition				
627 - Notification to Parents628 - Probation Officer Duty				
028 - Frobation Officer Duty				
HEALTH AND SAFETY				
11350 - Possession of a controlled substance				
11351 - Possession of a controlled substance				
for sales				
11352 - Transportation of a controlled substance for sales				
substance for sales				

Dates:		
The training material for week 9 was reviewed with mo	e and I acknowledge receipt of the training	g.
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the skil	ls mastery checklist for this week.	
FTO:	Date:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:	

- MISSING PERSONS
- HOSTAGE/BARRICADED SUBJECT
- PROWLER CALLS
- SNIPER ATTACK
- DISTURBANCE CALLS
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/DISPUTES
- COURTROOM TESTIMONY
- SUBPOENAS
- ANIMAL COMPLAINTS

MISSING PERSONS DATE TRAINED DATE TESTED The officer shall review and explain state law (including statutory reporting requirements) and the agency policies and procedures for handling missing persons, both adults and juveniles. The officer shall explain the agency policy regarding search procedures for missing persons. The officer shall explain the reasons for making a thorough search of a "missing" child's home and nearby area at the outset of the investigation. The officer will properly investigate a missing person report. • Identification of subject • Date/time missing ____ ____ • Possible DOT/Destination Associates Vehicles ____ • Condition of subject (mental/physical) • MUPS entries Supplemental Investigation forms Three day follow by patrol **HOSTAGE/BARRICADED SUBJECT** The officer will explain the procedures for dealing with a barricaded subject and/or hostage situation. • Supervisor notification Callouts • Perimeter(s) • Use of SWAT/CNU Team

PROWLER CALLS

The officer will identify procedures to be followed in responding to a prowler call:

ResponseApproachSearching	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
SNIPER ATTACK				
The officer shall explain those steps that should be immediately taken when confronted with a "set-up", ambush, or sniper situation.				
The officer shall discuss tactical actions that can be taken by the driver of a vehicle that comes under attack.				
The officer shall discuss tactics that should be used when the police vehicle has been hit with a fire bomb.				
DISTURBANCE CALLS				
The officer shall explain an officer's basic responsibilities at the scene of a dispute. These responsibilities shall minimally include: • Remaining impartial/Preserving the peace				
 Determining whether or not a crime has been committed Conducting an investigation if a crime 		- 		
has been committedProviding safety to individuals and property				
 Suggesting solutions to the problem Offering names of referral agencies Considering arrest if a crime has been committed 				
The officer will explain the crisis intervention method for resolving a dispute. • Defusing				
Brief interviewMediationReferral				

The officer will demonstrate department	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
approved officer safety tactics while responding to and handling disturbance calls.				
The officer will explain the advantages and or disadvantages of using the following tactics in a domestic dispute.				
Separating the involved partiesKeeping parties from potential				
weaponsListening to both sides before making a decision				
Importance of remaining neutralImportance of arresting one party		·		
 Importance of using a restraining order Importance of referrals to outside 				
agency(ies) (AA, Legal Aid; etc) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & DISPUTES				
The officer shall explain the legal issues and a				
law enforcement officer's duties in response to a domestic violence situation to minimally include:				
 Difference between domestic violence and a domestic dispute 				
 Impact of domestic violence on victims, children, and batterers Essential elements of Penal Code 				
Sections 13700 and 13519 • Duty to provide maximum protection				
to the victim (EPOs)Provide safety to other persons and				
 Verification and enforcement of court orders				
 Responsibility/authority with tenancy issues related to DVs 				
 Determine if a crime has been committed and if arrest is mandatory 				
 Completion of appropriate documentation and required reports 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Making appropriate victim's assistance information referrals for medical aid, personal safety, community resources, legal options, and the DA's Office The safekeeping of firearms 				
The officer shall recognize the inherent dangers to an officer who enters the home of a family involved in a dispute.				
The officer will explain his/her role in civil matters pertaining to child custody, property settlement, and divorce proceedings.				
COURT TESTIMONY				
The officer will identify the principles of effective testimony. • Honesty • Accuracy and brevity • Objectivity and clarity • Emotional control				
The officer will list those steps taken prior to testifying in court. • Acquiring necessary reports • Acquiring necessary evidence • Refreshing memory • Personal appearance				
The officer will explain how he/she can contact the court liaison and District Attorney's Office. Also explain the Goldenrod Procedure.				
SUBPOENAS				
The officer shall review and explain the agency's practices and policies concerning the subpoena process.				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall define the term "subpoena"				
and describe the authority and immunities				
associated with the subpoena, including:				
• Who may exercise the power of a				
subpoena.				
Who may serve a subpoena.				
 How a subpoena is served. 				
 Who is subject to the power of a 				
subpoena.				
 How a subpoena is enforced. 				
now a sucpoema is enforced.				
ANIMAL COMPLAINTS				
The officer shall explain the agency's policy				
and procedures when confronted with different				
types of animal control situations. These types				
of situations shall minimally include:				
Injured animals				
Dead animals				
Rabid animals				
	-			
Noisy animals Strong originals	-			<u> </u>
• Stray animals	-			·
Wild animals				
Nuisances created by unsanitary				
keeping of animals	-			
 Protective custody of animals 				
 Animal bites 				·
The officer shall explain the agency's policy				
and procedures when it is determined that a				
vicious, dangerous, or injured animal must be				
killed/destroyed. This explanation shall				
minimally include:				
Whom to notify prior to dispatching				
the animal.				
 Who may shoot the animal. 	-			
Who may shoot the animal.What reporting is to be completed		-		
following the dispatch.				
	-			
 How disposal of the dead animal is handled. 				
nandied.				

Given an incident, the officer shall effectively assess and handle an animal control situation.	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 348 - Court Appearance & Subpoenas Sec 410 - Ride-Along Policy Sec 414 - Hostages & Barricade Incidents Sec 422 - Arrest or Detention of Foreign Nationals Sec 427 - Storm Notification Sec 438 - Obtaining Air Support				
PENAL CODE				
25400(a)(1) - Concealed Firearm in Vehicle 25400(a)(2) - Concealed Firearm on Person 23900 - Altered Serial Numbers 22810(a) - Felon in poss. of Tear Gas 22900 - Unlawful poss. or sales of Tear Gas				<u></u>
BUSINESS AND PROFESSION				
25658a - Sales to Minors 25658b - Purchase by Minor 25661 - False I.D. 25662 - Possession by Minor 25665 - Presence of Minor				<u></u>

Dates:	
The training material for week 10 was reviewed with me and	d I acknowledge receipt of the training.
Recruit Officer:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the skills ma	astery checklist for this week.
FTO:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:
Tast #7 Weeks 9.10: Date:	Score

- DEATH / SUICIDE / HOMICIDE
- TRAFFIC COLLISION INVESTIGATION
- PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
- MENTALLY ILL PERSONS
- BOMB THREATS
- TRAFFIC CONTROL

DEATH/SUICIDE/HOMICIDE

The officer shall review and explain California law and department procedures concerning	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
death investigations that must be handled by				
the medical examiner:				
 Apparent homicide, suicide, or 				
occurring under suspicious				
circumstances				
Resulting from the use of dangerous or margaria druggs				
narcotic drugs				
 The death of any person who is incarcerated in any jail, correctional 				
facility, or who is in police custody				
 Apparently accidental or following an 				
injury				
 By injury, or toxic agent during or 				
arising from employment				
 While not under the care of a physician 				
during the period immediately				
previous to death				
 Death related to disease that might 				
constitute a threat to public health.				
The officer shall review and explain legal requirements concerning the removal of a human body from the death scene, including:				
 Limits to which an officer may search a dead person 				
 Legalities involved in transporting an 				
obviously dead person in an				
ambulance				
The officer will describe his/her duties and department policy upon arriving at the following scenes:				
Hamisida an inimakisa hikuta ya mala i				
Homicide or injury(ies) likely to result in a homicide:				
 Advise supervisor 				
 Coordinate medical response				
Protect scene				
• Call outs				
 Identify victim/witnesses/suspects 				
• Code 666, if needed				

Locate/identify evidence	DATE 	TRAINED	DATE 	TESTED
Suicide:				
Advise supervisor				
 Coordinate medical response 		·		
Protect scene		·		
 Identify victim/witnesses 		·		
Call outs				
Contact Coroner				
Locate/identify evidence	-			
Locate/identify evidence				
Attempted Suicide:				
 Medical attention 				
 Advise supervisor 				
 Protect scene 				
 Interview victim 				
• 72 hour hold				
Attended/Unattended Death:				
 Advise supervisor 		·		
 Coordinate medical response 				
 Protect scene 				
 Call outs 				
 Identify/Interview witnesses 				
 Identify victim 				
 Locate/identify evidence 				
 Contact Coroner 				
TRAFFIC COLLISION INVESTIGATION				
The officer will state the conditions which				
require a collision investigation.				
 Fatal or severe injury 				
Hit and run				
 Enforcement action contemplated 				
 School bus 				
City property				
• City property				
The officer will identify the duties of an officer				
upon first arriving at the scene of an accident				
and list them by priority.				
 Request emergency medical assistance 				
 Request additional police units 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Remove any hazardous situation 				
 Provide immediate medical care 				
 Identify drivers/witnesses 				
 Facilitate the flow of traffic 	'			
 Set flare pattern if needed and safe 				
Call for tow trucks				
• Can for tow trucks				· ———
The officer will conduct an accident				
investigation and satisfactorily complete a				
collision report.				
71				
•				
Obtain all necessary ID information		· ———	-	
Collision sketch/diagram				· ———
 Identify and record facts 				
 Obtain driver and witness statements 				
 Determine cause of collision 				
 Determine and record Point of Impact 				
 Make appropriate recommendations 				
	'			
The officer will identify the procedure for				
handling an intoxicated driver at the scene of				
an accident.				
 Injured and requiring hospitalization 				
Slightly injured or uninjured				
 Other parties injured 				
other parties injured				
The officer will identify investigative leads to				
follow while investigating a hit and run				
collision.				
 Driver and vehicle description 				
-		·		-
Registration information Physical axide as a second control of the second control	-			
 Physical evidence 			-	
The officer will explain the policy and				
procedure when a juvenile is involved in an				
accident.				
• Non-injury		· ——		
• Injury				
 Intoxicated (with or without injury) 				
The efficient will employ by the last of				
The officer will explain his/her duties at the				
scene of a felony traffic collision.				
 Protecting the scene 				
 Traffic control 				

. I a satiu a duivana taitu assas	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Locating drivers/witnessesPhysical evidence				
1 11/01041 0 12/01100				
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES				
The officer shall recognize that the ADA also covers people with developmental and mental impairments and impacts law enforcement as follows: • Requires reasonable adjustments and				
modifications in policies and practices or procedures, on a case-by-case basis. • Prohibits the arrest of an individual for				
behavioral manifestations of a disability that is not criminal in nature.Requires that the safety and civil rights				
of people with disabilities be protected during transport and while detained.				
 Requires officers to make accommodations for persons with disabilities, except where safety is compromised. 				
The officer shall acknowledge that some disabilities (including mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, and other neurological conditions) are not readily apparent and that sometimes people with developmental or cognitive disabilities may have little or no conscious ability to control their behavior.				
The officer shall recognize and demonstrate effective communications with persons with cognitive impairments, to minimally include: • Give one direction or ask one question at a time.				
• Allow the person to process statements and respond (10-15 seconds)				
 Avoid questions that tell the person the answer you expect 				
 Avoid questions with yes/no answers. Repeat questions from a slightly different perspective 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Avoid questions about time, complex				
sequences, or reasons for behavior				
Use concrete terms and ideas. Avoid				
jargon or figures of speech.				
The officer shall explain how non-compliance is a warning sign that indicates a person may need more time to mentally grasp and respond				
to what is being said or asked of them and that it may be due to fear, confusion, auditory hallucinations, etc., rather than defiance.				
Recognizing that safety (officer safety, public safety, and the safety of the person in crisis) is always the top priority when dealing with impaired people, the officer shall explain and				
demonstrate standard tactical assessments and				
safeguards, including:				
 His/her own abilities to physically 				
control the person		· ——		
• Escape routes				
• Use of cover				
 Call for backup 				
The T.A.C.T . Model				
• Tone (Present a calm and firm				
demeanor/Maintain respect and				
dignity)				
• Atmosphere (Reduce				
distractions/Respect personal space)		· ——		
• Communication (Establish				
contact/Develop rapport)				
• Time (Slow down/Reassess) Reference: POST Field Guide – Police response to people				
with mental illness or developmental disability				
CONTROL OF MENTALLY ILL ADULTS AND J	UVENI	<u>LES</u>		
The officer shall review mental disorders and				
recognize that mental illness is primarily a				
brain disorder which can:				
Create problems with feeling, thinking				
and perception				
 Affect a person's behavior by causing 				
bizarre and/or inappropriate behavior				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Can be short term (acute) or long term 				
(chronic)				
 Can occur at any time during a 				
person's life				
The officer shall identify indicators of mental				
illness, intellectual disability, substance use				
disorders, neurological disorders, traumatic				
brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder and				
dementia. Indicators of mental illness may				
include, but are not limited to:				
 A known history of mental illness 				
 Threats of or attempted suicide 				· ——
 Loss of memory 				
 Incoherence, disorientation or slow 				
response				
 Delusions, hallucinations, perceptions 				
unrelated to reality				
 Depression, pronounced feelings of 				
helplessness or uselessness, extreme				
sadness or guilt				
 Social withdrawal 				
 Manic or impulsive behavior, extreme 				
agitation, lack of control				
 Lack of fear 				<u> </u>
 Anxiety, aggression, rigidity, 				
inflexibility or paranoia				
<u>Neurological Disorders</u>				
Neurological disorders can be caused by illness or injury	. Two	of the most of	common n	eurological
disorders are stroke and dementia.				
Cione and assessment of a atualysis				
Signs and symptoms of a stroke:				
Muscular weakness				
Facial paralysis	•			
• Incontinence				
 Loss of balance, labored breathing 				
 No or slurred speech 				
 Loss of basic motor skills 				
Ciona and armutama of doursetis:				
Signs and symptoms of dementia:				
Memory loss				
Verbal repetition				
 Unable to follow directions 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Loss of communication skills		·		
Disorientation of time and place				-
Neglectful personal care or safety	1			
Wandering or lost				
Erratic driving				
Mistakenly reporting crimes Ladacant avacants			-	
 Indecent exposure 				
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)				
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is an anxiety disord		-		
traumatic event or ordeal in which grave physical individual or someone close to them.	harm oc	curred or wa	is threate	ened to the
Symptoms can include dreams and nightmares about	it the inc	cident, flashba	acks, hy	per arousal,
distress caused by reminders of the event, survivor g			• •	•
exaggeration and a startle response.				
Anyone who has gone through a life-threating				
event can develop PTSD. These events can				
include:				
 Combat or military exposure 				
 Child sexual or physical abuse 				
 Terrorist attacks 				
 Sexual or physical assault 				
 Serious accident 				
 Natural disaster events 				
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)				
Traumatic Brain Injury may be caused by:				
 A bump or blow to the head 				
 Violent shaking 				
 A pressure wave from an explosion 				
A margan with TDI may amage to be				
A person with TBI may appear to be intoxicated.				
intoxicated.				
Intellectual Disability				
Formerly called mental retardation, intellectual disa intelligence of cognitive ability.	bility is	characterized	l by belo	ow average
Behavioral indicators may include:				
Difficulty understanding or answering				
questions				
 Mimics responses or answers 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Difficulty reasoning 				
 Limited vocabulary 				
 Takes a long time to answer questions 				
Is easily distracted				
An officer contacting a suspected intellectually				
disabled person in the field should consider:				
 Approaching in a calm and respectful 				
manner				
 Use simple language 				
 Speak slowly and clearly 				
 Proceed slowly 				
 Give praise and encouragement 				
Substance Use Disorders (SUD)				
Substance use disorder, also known as drug use				
disorder, is a condition in which the use of one				
or more substances leads to a clinically				
significant impairment or distress. Substance				
use disorder affects:				
A person's body				
A person's thoughts				
A person's behavior				
71 person a centurior	-			
<u>Autism Spectrum Disorder</u>				
People with autism spectrum disorder may				
exhibit one or more of the following behavioral				
indicators, ranging from mild to profound:				
 Difficulty relating to people 				
 Aversion to being touched, especially 				
by strangers				
 Sensitivity to noise 				
 May act as if hurt when touched 				
lightly, while totally ignoring painful				
injuries		<u> </u>		
 May cover their eyes or ear to prevent 				
unpleasant stimulus				
 May be fascinated by shiny objects 				
 Repetitive movement (e.g. rocking, 				
spinning, hand twisting, etc.)				
 Few social skills 				

		DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
•	Social isolation				
	Impaired communication skills				
	Echolalia (repeating what others say)				
	May be non-responsive to questions or commands				
•	May stare or avoid eye contact		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	May not recognize appropriate				
	physical or social boundaries/cues				
•	Insistence that the environment and				
	daily routine remain exactly the same				
	Possible limited intellectual ability		· ——		
	Tantrums, self-stimulation, or self-				
	mutilation		· 		
	Eating non-food or objects		· 		
	Inability to respond to commands,				
	directions and questions		· 		
A gene in an exampl Syndro	tic disorders tic disorder is caused by abnormalities individual's genetic material. An e of a genetic disorder is Down me which causes delays in physical and tual development.				
If there except conside monitor	the Resolution and De-escalation the is no immediate danger to anyone the person in crisis, officers should the taking no action or passively tring the situation. This may be the most table response to a mental health crisis.				
in pote	s should consider the following points ntially hazardous situations involving ntally ill:				
•	Evaluate safety conditions				
	Introduce yourself and attempt to obtain the person's name (build				
	rapport)				
	Be patient, polite, calm, courteous and				
	avoid over-reacting				
	Speak and move slowly and in a non-				
	threatening manner				: 1 4/0/201
Week 11	175)		Kev	ised 4/9/201

 Moderate the level of direct eye 	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
contactRemove distractions or disruptive				
people or objects from the areaDemonstrate active listening skillsProvide for sufficient avenues of				
retreat or escape should the situation become volatile				
Responding officers should generally avoid: • Using stances or tactics that can be				
interpreted as aggressiveAllowing others to interrupt or engage				
 the person Cornering a person not believed to be armed, violent or suicidal 				
 Argue, speak with a raised voice or use threats to obtain compliance 				
Discuss alternatives to the use of force when interacting with potentially dangers persons with mental illness or intellectual disabilities.		. <u> </u>		
Officers should consider the perspective of individuals or families who have experience with persons with mental illness, intellectual disabilities and substance use disorders.				
Community and State Resources There are a variety of resources available to serve persons with mental illness or intellectual disabilities at the local and state level which				
can be utilized by law enforcement. Officers should discuss and be familiar with:				
 Agency related assessment or crisis team (CIT trained personnel and 				
county PERT team)Private organizations offering support groups				
 Substance abuse facilities (e.g. P90, Our Common Ground) 				
 County mental health agencies (PES, BHRS) Community counseling centers 				
Community counseling centers	-			

 Regional developmental disabilities centers (e.g. Golden Gate Regional Center) Independent/assisted living centers National support/information organizations (e.g. NAMI) Local missions or shelters Faith-based organizations Senior Citizen centers Dependent adult resources Veteran's Administration 	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall review the video on the San Mateo County Mental Assessment and Referral Team (SMART Team) video (online).				
MENTAL ILLNESS CASES				
The officer shall review and explain state law and agency policy regarding mental illness cases.				
The officer shall identify considerations to be made when handling and dealing with mentally ill or emotionally disturbed persons. These considerations shall minimally include: • Ignoring verbal abuse				
 Avoiding excitement 				
 Avoiding unnecessary deception Requesting backup to minimize resistance 				
 Requesting ambulance prior to 				
 confronting subject, if necessary Keeping the disturbed person in sight constantly 				
 Continual alertness 				
 Seizing firearms for safekeeping 				
The officer shall identify the appropriate mental health facility or regional center within the agency's jurisdiction to be used for evaluation, treatment, counseling or referral.				

The officer shall identify and explain the criteria as set forth in the Welfare and Institutions Code (5150 & 5585.50) by which an individual may be committed for a 72-hour hold: • Danger to himself/herself • Danger to others • Gravely disabled	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 The officer shall explain the procedural requirements for safeguarding the rights of a person detained under the authority of 5150 W&I including: The circumstance under which the person's condition was called to their attention and the observation constituting probable cause for detention must be recorded on the Application for 72-Hour Detention for Evaluation and Treatment. Advisement of Miranda rights, as 				
 appropriate, when criminal action is involved. Reasonable precaution must be made to safeguard personal property in the possession of or on the premises occupied by the person. The person must be informed of the officer's name and agency and the reason the person is being detained. If taken into custody at a residence, inform person of personal items that may by brought along (with approval), right to a telephone call, and right to leave a note to friends or family. 				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer shall discuss appropriate				
alternative methods for handling the situation				
if involuntary detention for evaluation and				
treatment is NOT appropriate, including:				
Urgent medical attention				
Arrest				
Referral for mental health services				
 Referral to local developmental 				
disabilities agency				
 No police action required 		·		
The officer shall explain the process for				
confiscation of weapons pursuant to 8102				
W&I. This discussion shall minimally include:				
 Legal authority to seize weapons 				
 Consent 				
 Probation/Parole 				
 Plain view 				
• 1524(a)(10) PC				
Receipt for confiscated weapons				
recorpt for commence weapons	•		-	
The officer will explain the procedure for				
taking a mentally ill person into custody:				
When injured				
 When arrested for a felony 				
 When arrested for a misdemeanor 				
771 CC 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
The officer will properly take a mentally ill				
person into protective custody and complete				
the appropriate form(s).				
BOMB/BOMB THREAT CALLS				
The officer will evaluate the malines of				
The officer will explain the policy and				
procedure to be followed in response to a bomb				
or bomb threat call.				
 Radio transmissions 				
 Neutralizing potential hazards 				
Fire/medical response		<u></u>		
 SMCO Sheriff's Bomb Squad 	-			
			-	· ——
ATF notification/response				· ——
 When device is located 				

When device is not located Paparting requirements.	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Reporting requirements FRAFFIC CONTROL				
The officer will safely and efficiently direct the flow of traffic, using universally recognized signals and gestures. (Practical application mandatory)				
Proper stancePoint control of trafficHand signals (stop/go/left/right turns)				
 Assisting turning vehicles Maintaining a clear intersection Use of Whistle 				
 Orders and directions Leaving the scene POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 336 - Victim and Witness Assistance Sec 418 - Mental Illness Commitments (5150				
W&I) Sec 452 - Medical Marijuana Sec 466 - Crisis Intervention Incidents Sec 602 - Sexual Assault Victims' DNA				
Rights VEHICLE CODES				-
13353 VC - Implied Consent 21055 VC - Exemption/Authorized Emergency Vehicles				
21056 VC - Effect of Exemption 40302 VC - Mandatory Appearance 40300.5 VC - Arrest without Warrant				
40304.5 VC - Arrest on Warrant – Bail 17004 VC - Authorized Emergency Vehicles 17004 7 VC - Public Agency Immunity				

Dates:	
The training material for week 11 was reviewed v	vith me and I acknowledge receipt of the training
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the	ne skills mastery checklist for this week.
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:

- LABOR DISPUTES
- LANDLORD TENANT DISPUTES
- MEDIA / PRESS RELEASES
- STOLEN / TOWED VEHICLES / PARKING
- DUI INVESTIGATIONS

LABOR DISPUTES

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will explain the department policy				
for handling labor disputes.				
 Notify supervisor 				
 Incident report, unless crime report 				
warranted	-			
The officer will evalue the low relating to				
The officer will explain the law relating to labor disputes.				
 First Amendment guarantees right to 				
picket				
 Blocking ingress/egress 	•			
 Enter and disrupt business 		·		· ———
 Violate court order 		·		· ———
Violate court order		·		·
LANDLORD-TENANT DISPUTES				
The officer will advise the parties of a dispute				
the legal steps that can be taken.				
 Arrest if crime committed 				
 Proper eviction procedures 				
 Small claims action 				
 Landlord obligation/premises fit for 				
occupancy				
TT1 00" 111 1 1 1 1 1 00				
The officer will recognize the difference				
between criminal violations and civil torts in				
dispute situations and handle each in accordance to department policy and law.				
 Tenant lock out 				
Removal of doors/windows				
 Termination of utilities 				
 Trespass Seizure of tenant's property				
 Apartment keeper's lien 	-			
 Notice to terminate lease 				
 Destruction of landlord's property 		- ——		
 Tenant repairs 				
 Review Legal Source Book 				
- Review Legal Boulee Book				

The officer will explain calls pertaining to repossessions.	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
Laws violated				
Rights of creditor				
Rights of debtor				
Officer's duties		- <u></u>		
MEDIA/PRESS RELEASES:				
The officer shall discuss the most common law enforcement practices as to who may release information to the news media and the notification procedures utilized.				
The officer shall recognize press credentials most commonly honored by law enforcement agencies.				
The officer shall identify the provisions of California law pertaining to the authorization of news media representatives to enter areas otherwise closed to the public. <i>Reference: Penal Code Section 409.5</i>				
The officer will identify the type of information that can be released to the news media. • Defendant's name/age				
Substance of charges				
 Circumstances surrounding arrest 				
The officer will identify the types of information that cannot be released to the news media.				
 Remarks about suspect's character 				
 Statements/admissions made by 				
suspect		-		
Reference to fingerprints, etc. Statements agreeming avaidance and				
 Statements concerning evidence and its use in court 				
 Implications suspect is responsible for 		- ——		
other crimes				
 Statements concerning witnesses 				
 Relate that the suspect refused to make 				
a statement	_		_	

 Express personal opinion about 	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
suspect or case				
 Suspects shall not be posed for media photographs 				
 Descriptions of items seized 				
 Contents of suicide notes 				
 Death release prior to next of kin 				
notification				
 Any juvenile's name/address 				
 Victims of certain sex crimes 				
 Witnesses that may be endangered 				
STOLEN/TOWED VEHICLES/PARKING				
The officer will identify methods of				
recognizing stolen vehicles.				
 Ignition wires/no keys 				
 Punched locks 				
 Other indicators 				
The officer will investigate a stolen vehicle and will complete the CHP 180 form. • Check for repossession/private tow				
• Confirm the vehicle is stolen				
Notify dispatcher				
 Be certain to have waiver signed 				
The officer will investigate a recovered stolen vehicle and will complete the CHP 180 form.				
Verify license plate and VINRequest tow, if needed				
Request tow, if neededNotify dispatch of the condition of				
vehicle				
 Notify Evidence Tech if necessary (through Sgt.) 				
The officer will explain the difference between an "impound" and "stored" vehicle, and will explain the department procedure for each.				
The officer will explain the conditions under which a private party can have a vehicle towed from their property.				
nom men property.				

The officer will locate and mark an abandoned	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
vehicle.				
veniere.		· 	-	· ——
The officer will identify the types of tows				
available and why dispatch needs to know what				
type, in order to send the appropriate tow.				
 Rotation tow (storage/impound) 				
Special request		· 		
Police vehicle tow				
Large truck (Heavy Duty) tow		· 		
Nature of problem				
Causing a traffic hazard (expedite)				
 Color, make and model of vehicle 				
The officer will explain the different methods				
that identify a disabled person's vehicle.				
 Disabled person plate 				
 Disabled veteran plate 				
Disabled placard				
•		· <u></u>		
DUI INVESTIGATIONS				
The officer will identify methods of detecting				
a motorist who is driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.				
Driving patterns				
Objective symptoms after stop				
Collective symptoms after stop				
The officer will administer Field Sobriety				
Tests on a suspected intoxicated driver, using				
at least five accepted tests.				
 Rhomberg 				
 One Leg Stand 				
 Finger to Nose 				
 Heel to Toe 				
 Finger Count 				
 Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN) 				·
 Alphabet (verbal/written) 				·
• P.A.S. device				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
The officer will explain the importance of timeliness in advising the driver of the				
following.				
• Arrest				
13353 CVC obligation/ Admin Per SeMiranda advisement				
Mıranda advisementTrombetta advisement				-
• Hombetta advisement		·		
The officer will explain the elements required on a 13353 CVC form (Admin Per Se).				
Probable Cause Leaftle area				-
• Lawful arrest		-		-
• Admonition	-		·	
 Refusal 				
The officer will explain the procedure for obtaining a chemical test from an arrested person.				
Blood				
• Breath				
 Urine (Specific circumstances only) 				
When a search warrant is necessary				
·		<u> </u>		
Assure that the officer has been certified in the use of the Draeger. If the officer has not, make arrangements for training through the Training Manager.				
The officer will complete an arrest, booking and report of a person arrested for driving while under the influence of alcohol/drugs.				
 Detecting the violator 				
 Determine the intoxication 				
 Vehicle disposition 				
 Proper admonitions 				
 Miranda 				
 Admin Per Se 				,
 Obtaining the chemical test 				
 Maintain the chemical test 				
 Trombetta 				
 Complete arrest report 				
Complete intoxication summary				
• Complete 13353 CVC refusal, if				_
required				

	DATE	TRAINED	DATE	TESTED
 Book/Citation for adults 				
 Juveniles - Citation/release to 				
parent/Hillcrest				
•				
POLICY MANUAL				
Sec 346 - News Media Relations				
Sec 514 - Drunk Driving and Evidence				
Collection				
			-	
VEHICLE CODE				
12509 - Instruction Permits				
12804.9 - License Classifications				
22651a-p - Towed Vehicles		- '		
22651.5 - Towed Vehicle/Nuisance		·		
22658 - Private Property Tow		·		
23152 - DUI		· '		
24002 - Unsafe Vehicle		- '		
		·		
EVIDENCE CODE				
1041 - Informant Identity				
1042 - Informant Identity/Searches				

Dates:	
The training material for week 12 was reviewed	with me and I acknowledge receipt of the training.
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed	·
FTO:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:
Test #8 – Weeks 11-12: Date:	Score:

There is no formal curriculum for week 13. Week 13 is intended to give the recruit officer additional time for training in areas he or she feels would be beneficial and to allow the recruit to ensure all of the material in the previous weeks has been absorbed in a way the recruit can recall it and apply it as a functioning solo beat officer. This week also allows the FTO an opportunity to provide additional training in areas where the recruit or FTO feels further or more focused training would benefit the recruit officer.

Dates:		
The training material for week 13 was reviewed with	n me and I acknowledge receipt of the trai	ning
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the	skills mastery checklist for this week.	
FTO:	Date:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:	

191

There is no formal curriculum for week 14. Week 14 is intended to give the recruit officer additional time for training in areas he or she feels would be beneficial and to allow the recruit to ensure all of the material in the previous weeks has been absorbed in a way the recruit can recall it and apply it as a functioning solo beat officer. This week also allows the FTO an opportunity to provide additional training in areas where the recruit or FTO feels further or more focused training would benefit the recruit officer.

Dates:		
The training material for week 14 was reviewed wi	th me and I acknowledge receipt of the traini	ng.
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the	skills mastery checklist for this week.	
FTO:	Date:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:	

There is no formal curriculum for week 15. Week 15 is intended to give the recruit officer additional time for training in areas he or she feels would be beneficial and to allow the recruit to ensure all of the material in the previous weeks has been absorbed in a way the recruit can recall it and apply it as a functioning solo beat officer. This week also allows the FTO an opportunity to provide additional training in areas where the recruit or FTO feels further or more focused training would benefit the recruit officer.

Dates:	
The training material for week 15 was reviewed v	with me and I acknowledge receipt of the training
Recruit Officer:	Date:
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed t	he skills mastery checklist for this week.
FTO:	Date:
FTP Supervisor:	Date:

There is no formal curriculum for week 16. Week 16 is intended to give the recruit officer additional time for training in areas he or she feels would be beneficial and to allow the recruit to ensure all of the material in the previous weeks has been absorbed in a way the recruit can recall it and apply it as a functioning solo beat officer. This week also allows the FTO an opportunity to provide additional training in areas where the recruit or FTO feels further or more focused training would benefit the recruit officer.

Dates:		
The training material for week 16 was reviewed wi	th me and I acknowledge receipt of the trai	ning.
Recruit Officer:	Date:	
The recruit officer has satisfactorily completed the	skills mastery checklist for this week.	
FTO:	Date:	
FTP Supervisor:	Date:	

197

PHASE III

Recruit Officer	Entered	Entered Phase III on	
FTO:	From	То	
FTO:	From	To	
FTO:	From	To	
FTO:	From	То	
FTO:	From	To	
FTP SUPERVISOR:			
TRAINING MANAGER:			

PHASE III

OFFICER SURVIVAL

Survival, quite simply, means STAYING ALIVE! No one else can do that for you, nor can anyone else die for you. In Law Enforcement, your chances for survival are directly relative to your willingness to survive, to overcome complacency and to expend the effort to keep yourself mentally and physically alert.

FTO: Each FTO will discuss Officer Safety and Officer Survival with each trainee during the first week they are assigned together. Develop and formulate a plan of action to rely upon in the event of an emergency situation.

FTO:	Date:
FTO:	Date:
FTO:	Date:
FTO:	
FTO:	Date:
COMMENTS:	

PHASE III

Recruit Officer	has satisfactorily completed Phase III of the		
Field Training Program and will proc	eed to PHASE IV, functioning as a solo unit officer.		
Officer probation, whichever comes first.	will be re-evaluated in ten months or prior to the end o		
FTO:	Date:		
FTP SUPERVISOR:	Date:		
TRAINING MANAGER:	Date:		
DIVISION CAPTAIN:	Date:		

PHASE IV

GUIDELINES FOR SOLO OFFICER UNITS

Phase IV is designed to ascertain the officer's ability to function as a solo officer unit. Phase IV will last to the end of the probationary period. During Phase IV, the officer will be assigned to a solo officer unit along with other officers and will be a member of the shift he/she is assigned to. A solo officer unit is usually a primary beat unit that will frequently become involved in all facets of police work. To prepare the officer for a solo officer unit assignment, we offer the following guidelines:

- 1. Do not leave your vehicle to check any type of suspicious activity or circumstances until you have advised dispatch of the circumstances and location. Wait for dispatch to acknowledge the transmission before leaving the vehicle, unless safety presides. This includes vehicle stops.
- 2. Cover units will not be routinely dispatched for vehicle stops during daylight hours. If there is a possibility that cover will be needed, request the cover unit. If necessary, wait for cover to arrive before committing yourself.
- 3. Request the ETA of other units responding to hazardous type calls so you can coordinate a simultaneous arrival. If the other unit is responding from a distance, wait for their arrival before becoming involved in the situation.

Officers assigned to solo officer units have to use more judgment and discretion in all of their police duties. Remember, discretion is the better part of valor. Tasks that you performed in the past often become more difficult working alone, i.e.; taking someone into custody (which should not be done alone), handling a minor disturbance, driving and using the radio during a pursuit, etc.

Instructions to the FTO: The last FTO assigned during Phase III will discuss the various aspects of working a solo officer unit with the new officer to ensure he/she understands the preceding guidelines.

THESE ASPECTS OF TRAINING WERE DISCUSSED WITH OFFICER				
BY FTO	ON			